

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol I No 098

19 May 1980

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MUSKIE VISIT TO VIENNA

Addresses Anniversary Ceremony

OW162030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, speaking in Vienna today shortly before his scheduled talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, made a broad hint at soviet aggression against Afghanistan as threatening world security. Muskie was speaking at a gala ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the restoration of independence to Austria after World War II.

"Today, we are faced again with a vital lesson from the past. Aggression anywhere threatens international security everywhere," he said, without mentioning the Soviet Union by name. "Principles of neutrality, of independence, of territorial integrity so respected in the case of Austria are today being violated", he noted. "My country and others will oppose such actions through the firmness and clarity of our response, through a strong defense and a strong alliance", he said. "We shall continue to convey the costs of aggression so long as it continues", he added.

Gromyko, who only minutes before had boasted the Soviet "commitment to detente", sat through Muskie's upbraid in a murky mood.

Meets With Gromyko

OW171228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 16 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie held a three-hour closed meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko here this afternoon. This was the first meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The meeting was a long serious discussion of "a number of protracted problems", Muskie told some 200 reporters at a news conference lasting only two minutes this evening. He said he believed that the talk was necessary and that he would report to President Carter before any detail of the talk could be made public. Muskie said he hoped that the talk might lead to further discussions. Differences and difficulties that had to be overcome had always existed between the United States and the Soviet Union on a number of questions, he noted.

The two foreign ministers met here by making use of their participation in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Austrian state treaty. The U.S. secretary of state left here for home this evening and Gromyko is leaving tomorrow.

WARSAW PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Issues Statements

OW161906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 (XINHUA)--The Warsaw treaty member countries opposed in a statement yesterday "to hold in the nearest future a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of states of all areas of the world" and to discuss "the tasks of eliminating seats of international tension and prevention of war." The proposal was set forth in a statement issued at the end of a two-day conference of the bloc's Political Consultative Committee.

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The statement says that "inspired by the striving to strengthen the hopes of all peoples on earth for a peaceful future," the participants of the conference came out with this initiative and that "agreement on such a meeting could be reached by way of consultations between states."

A communique issued by the conference says, "summed up at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee were the results of the 25 years of activities of the Warsaw Treaty and a study was made of topical problems and tasks in the struggle for detente and security in Europe, for strengthening universal peace."

The conference also published a lengthy declaration, which says, "as long as the NATO bloc exists and, desirous to gain military superiority, continues building up its military potential, the Warsaw treaty member countries will take all necessary steps to maintain their defence potential at the proper level." The participants at the conference "attach a particular significance to such a major question as elaboration of accords on medium-range nuclear missiles," the declaration continues. "Negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles are possible. To have such negotiations opened what is required is to cancel NATO's decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new types of American nuclear missiles or, at least, to halt its realization."

The participants in the conference "also stressed the need of a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan. Such a settlement should reliably guarantee the full termination and non-resumption of any forms of outside interference directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan. Together with the full termination of all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan, the commencement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be started in accordance with the Soviet Union's statements."

Observers here believe that with these conference documents the Soviet Union hopes to launch a new "detente offensive" and soften the worldwide condemnation of its invasion of Afghanistan. They consider the invasion a major factor in the present international tension. In view of Moscow's obstinate refusal to pull out of Afghanistan, the Warsaw treaty organization's proposal for a world summit holds no real value.

XINHUA Commentary

OWL61946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1827 GMT 16 May 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Guo Ping: "A Lot of Bunk!"]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--The Soviet leaders mounted a "peace offensive", as expected, at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw treaty member countries to deflect world attention to their invasion of Afghanistan and to extricate themselves from the embarrassing situation.

The surprise lies in the fact that at the conference attended by leaders of the countries at the highest level, little was said about the Afghan issue. A lengthy declaration issued by the conference dismisses the issue with two short paragraphs: "The participants in the conference also stressed the need of a political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan. Such a settlement should reliably guarantee the full termination and non-resumption of any forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan."

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"Together with the full termination of all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan the commencement of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan will be started in accordance with the Soviet Union's statements."

This boils down to one, the international community must recognize the existence of "outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan;" two, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will withdraw only on the condition that the international community recognizes the puppet regime in Kabul and guarantees "non-interference". This is the kind of conditional withdrawal on which the Soviet Union has insisted all along. But the "outside interference" alleged by its exists only in the Kremlin's perverted imagination. Consequently, the talk about "withdrawal" is just humbug. It is designed to dupe the world public, and a shame for the participants of the conference to do so at a summit meeting supposedly to discuss vital issues affecting the destiny of the people of the world.

Masterminded by the Soviet Union, the conference issued a statement proposing "to hold in the nearest future a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of states of all areas of the world" and to discuss the task of "eliminating seats of international tension." This is really humbug. The root cause of current tension lies in no other than the Soviet Union itself. It occupies Afghanistan by force. It has backed Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea. The United Nations debated on both and demand that the Soviet Union and Vietnam pull out their troops without delay. It is obvious that international situation would be eased immediately if the Soviet Union and Vietnam agree to withdraw and end their aggression and intervention.

While committing aggression and expansion and making troubles throughout the world by using its own or proxy forces, the Soviet Union now talks, tongue in cheek, about "extending detente to all areas of the world" "augmenting the results of detente" in the 1980's and even "building a world without war." This is indeed an insult to the judgment of the people of the world and those of the Third World countries in particular, many of whom are immediately victims of Soviet hegemonism.

WORLD BANK FORMALLY RESTORES CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP

OWL61331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 15 (XINHUA)--The Executive Council of the World Bank formally decided today to restore to the People's Republic of China its membership in the World Bank, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation.

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MOSCOW WITHDRAWS BOOK ON OLYMPIC GAMES FROM STORES

OW181342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 15 May 80

[XINHUA article: "Why Has Moscow Halted the Selling of This Book?"]

[Summary] Beijing, 15 May--According to a UPI dispatch, a book published by the Soviet Government on the Olympic games was suddenly taken away from bookstores in Moscow on 12 May and is no longer on sale.

"The dispatch said: This book, entitled 'From Athens to Moscow,' is published by the Soviet Committee for Sports and the Cultural Movement and was put on sale last year. It deals with 'the history of the Olympic games in the contemporary age, covering the period from the reestablishment of the Olympic Committee in 1896 to the 1980 summer Olympic games that are proposedly to be held in Moscow.' Obviously, this book was published to prepare public opinion for the holding of the summer Olympic games in Moscow this year. But now what has caused the Soviet authorities to ban the selling of this book?

"The Soviet authorities have now found some of the contents of this book to be very incompatible with their present needs. This book 'speaks highly of the boycott of the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin and criticizes the International Olympic Committee for allowing the Olympic games to be held in Nazi Germany.' The book says: 'The five linked rings (design of the flag of the Olympic games) symbolizing the friendship of the people on five continents were incompatible with the swastika symbolizing Germany's brute force, plundering and slaughtering.' Thus, the book says that 'the progressive athletes made the decision' to boycott the holding of the Olympic games in fascist Germany. 'What has particularly embarrassed the Moscow authorities is this: The book says with contempt that Nazi Germany used the Olympic games to publicize itself. 'It sent special envoys one after another to other countries to urge people there to travel in Germany.'

"This book also expresses a negative view of the International Olympic Committee by saying that the International Olympic Committee sent a delegation to Berlin but failed to pay any attention to acts harmful to the Olympic games. 'Therefore, despite people's strong protests, the International Olympic Committee did not change its decision to hold the Olympic games in Berlin.'

"As various countries are now boycotting the Moscow summer Olympic games because of the armed invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, this book dealing with some historical truth is obviously not to the Moscow authorities' taste at present."

"While sending large numbers of troops to occupy Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is also attempting to use the Moscow Olympic games to launch a 'detente offensive.' The Soviet Union is now carrying out a propaganda campaign to save the Moscow summer Olympic games and to undermine the international boycott of the games. At the same time, it has also sent 'special envoys one after another to other countries' to urge people there to travel to Moscow."

The UPI dispatch pointed out: The reasons for the boycott of the 1936 Berlin Olympic games as presented in the book "From Athens to Moscow" are similar to the reasons some countries are not planning to participate in the Moscow Olympic games this year to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This similarity makes people embarrassed. "No wonder this book has become taboo to the Kremlin and can only be banned by it."

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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON DEMONSTRATIONS, EVENTS IN S. KOREA

KCNA Statement

OW161149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May--The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on 14 May was authorized to issue a statement which condemned the South Korean rulers for attempting to turn the spearhead of the struggle of the South Korean students and people against the Northern half of the republic. The statement said: "The struggle for the right to exist and for democracy waged by the South Korean youth, students and masses has by now lasted 2 months."

The statement said, this struggle marks the expression of indignation and dissatisfaction of the South Korean people over the reactionary fascist "yusin system." But the South Korean rulers have linked this mass struggle with the Northern half of the republic and, under the pretext of "threat of infiltration by guerrilla forces from the North," dispatched large numbers of puppet troops and tanks to Seoul and other cities to take over public buildings, press organs and universities and engage in threatening and suppressive activities against the young students and people who have risen in struggle.

The statement pointed out that the very purpose of this conspiracy of the South Korean rulers is to smother the mass anti-"government" struggle waged by the South Korean young students and people demanding the abolition of the "yusin system" and the establishment of a new democratic regime. The statement said: "What the South Korean young students and people want and yearn for today is not fascism but democracy, not division of the state but peaceful reunification. Their mass struggle has become a historical trend that cannot be checked by any force on earth."

NODONG SINMUN Article

OW171632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 17 May 80

["Korean Paper Denounces South Korean Authorities for Suppressing Students Struggle for Democracy"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NONDONG SINMUN issued an article by its editorial board today, expressing solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle for democracy and denouncing the Seoul authorities for suppressing the students' struggle.

The article points out that the South Korean people's struggle is a just and patriotic struggle which reflects their ardent desire for a return to democratic process and reunification of their fatherland. It says that in letting loose the armed forces, the South Korean authorities sought to put down with brute force the flames of the struggle of students and people for democracy raging all over South Korea.

The acts of the South Korean authorities in throwing the armed forces into suppressing people under the ridiculous pretext of southward invasion once again clearly show that their fascist nature has not changed, it adds. The article says that the South Korean authorities should discard the harebrained manoeuvres to suppress with bayonets the struggle of the South Korean students and people for democracy. Anyone who pursues fascism in South Korea will meet the same doom as the defunct dictator.

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Politicians Urge Sin To Resign

SK190850 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1110 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Issuing a joint statement on 15 May, Kim Yong-sam, president of the New Democratic Party in South Korea, and Kim Tae-chung, former presidential candidate, expressed support for demonstrations staged by students and demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak. Saying in this joint statement that the resignation of Sin Hyon-hwak and Chon Tu-hwan, acting director of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, will help ease the tense political situation caused by large-scale antigovernment demonstrations by students, they demanded the expediting of the schedule for democratization. They discussed measures to remedy the situation and strongly demanded the immediate lifting of the martial law and the release of all political prisoners. They also urged the government to stop taking the lead in amending the Constitution. On 15 May, Kim Yong-sam issued a special statement on the situation, supporting the struggle of students for social democratization. He said that the students have displayed their patriotism to save the endangered democracy by staging demonstrations, thus intensively reflecting the people's desire.

Full Martial Law Declared

OW180730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--The South Korean authorities declared full martial law last night after an emergency cabinet meeting, according to reports from Seoul. This means the military has taken over complete control of the country and suspension of the authority of the civilian government. This took place after the arrest of 15 student leaders following three days of student demonstrations in demand of democracy. Partial martial law was imposed after Pak Chung-hui was assassinated last October.

Under full martial law, all political activities as well as outdoor and indoor assemblies for political purposes are banned. It also includes advance press censorship, the closing of all universities and junior colleges for the time being, and ban on workers' strikes.

Soon after the proclamation of martial law in South Korea, former Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, former Army Chief-of-Staff Yi Se-ho, the Protestant clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, and other noted dissidents were arrested.

Politicians, Former Officials Arrested

OW181554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (XINHUA)--Twenty-six leading politicians, former senior officials and dissidents have been arrested in South Korea on charges of inciting social and student unrest or of corruption, according to reports from Seoul today. The arrests were made following the imposition of "extraordinary martial law" starting from zero hour today by the South Korean authorities.

Among those arrested, as disclosed by the South Korean martial law authorities this afternoon, were former presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, President of the "Democratic Republican Party" Kim Chong-pil, former Director of Central Intelligence Agency Yi Hu-rak, former Army Chief of Staff Yi Se-ho, former Minister of the Interior Kim Chi-yol, and some professors, poets and priests.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK180343 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 17 May 80 p 6

[Article by Wu Delie: "South Korea Beset With Political Crisis"]

[Text] Since Pak Chong-hui was assassinated last October, the political situation in South Korea, "peaceful" on the surface, has actually been beset with crisis, with latent factors of turmoil growing more serious daily. Recently, there has been great discord and power struggle between the various military and political cliques in Seoul, centering on issues such as revising the Constitution and electing a president. This internal conflict is becoming even more fierce.

Not long after the assassination of Pak Chong-hui, the so-called "moderates" and "hardliners" within the South Korean ruling clique launched a fierce trial of strength over the question of who should hold supreme military and political power. Pak Chong-hui's assistants, Kim Chong-pil and company, summoned "main forces" who had participated in the 1960 military coup and a number of young generals who had been highly regarded by Pak Chong-hui and held the real power in the army. Behind the back of the "Korean-U.S. joint HQ," they mobilized armed units and arrested Chong Sung-hwa, the former army chief of staff who was concurrently heading the martial law command, and more than 10 other so-called "moderate" senior generals who had opposed Pak Chong-hui. Since that time, all the important military and political posts in the army and the new "cabinet" have been monopolized by Kim Chong-pil and other members of the Pak Chong-hui faction.

On the other hand, after Choe Kyu-ha became president, he announced the end of the No 9 "emergency measure" which had been in force 4 years, and proceeded to release over 100 "political prisoners" and other prisoners in jail and to restore National Assembly membership of Kim Yong-sam. These steps were taken to "ease the contradictions" and "calm the people." Kim Tae-chung and Yun Po-seon were released from their long period of house arrest. The newly-established "special commission for revising the Constitution" was composed of seven members representing all sectors of government and the people. These measures failed to truly ease the contradictions between the people and the ruling forces.

The nub of the problem is that the South Korean power-holders have not the slightest intention of reforming the "yusin constitution" concocted by Pak Chong-hui; they continue to use suppression to strangle democracy and freedom, and to use bayonets to prop up their military fascist power system. The South Korean authorities are stubbornly pushing a reactionary policy of opposing the people which is the direct cause of the current turbulent situation in South Korea.

The key to future development of the political situation in South Korea lies in revising the current Constitution and electing an official president. The ruling Democratic Republican Party and the various parties and political forces which do not hold power have all made their decisions and are currently making active preparations for holding power in future. They are first fighting each other over the question of the timing of constitutional revision and presidential elections. Choe Kyu-ha announced when he took office that it was the intention of the "government" to complete the revision of the Constitution at the end of this year and then to elect the president in accordance with the new Constitution. However, Kim Yong-sam, leader of the New Democratic Party, which is the largest out-of-power party, and others have proposed that revision of the Constitution and the election of a new government be completed at the beginning of August and that the presidential inauguration ceremony be held on "15 August." There are still greater differences between the government and the people on the question of revising the Constitution. The parties out of power, including the New Democratic Party, have demanded more democratic rights for themselves, while the Republican Party's leader Kim Chong-pil has clamored that "democracy is limited," in a bid to monopolize power.

Since Pak-Chong-hui's 18-year dictatorial rule was unpopular, Kim Chong-pil and others are attempting to change the image of "the Democratic Republican Party as the government and the government as the Democratic Republican Party," to make concessions in order to gain advantages. On the question of revising the Constitution, they have declared that the Democratic Republican Party wants to stand together with the New Democratic Party to put forward different views to the "government" represented by Choe Kyu-ha. Actually, however, the Democratic Republican Party takes the side of the "government" and opposes Kim Yong-sam's proposal to shorten the "term of government." When contradictions occur between the New Democratic Party and the "government," the Democratic Republican Party exerts itself to defend the "government." In order to run for president, Kim Chong-pil has carried out plots and tricks on the question of the return to power of Kim Tae-chung and has tried to win the people's support by hook or crook. He has on many occasions urged Choe Kyu-ha to restore Kim Tae-chung's "citizen rights." However, what Kim Chong-pil really wants is to extricate Kim Tae-chung from trouble and have him run for the presidency with Kim Yong-sam. In this way he can attain his aim of splitting the forces out of power and letting them engage in internal strife, so that he can reap the benefit himself.

Just as the ruling forces in South Korea are jockeying for position and locked in a fierce struggle for power, people of all strata in Seoul and democratic figures and out-of-power forces centered on Kim Tae-chung, Yun Po-son and Ham Sok-hon have whipped up a storm of struggle "to destroy the Pak Chong-hui yusin dictatorial system." Democratic forces and students in large cities such as Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju have held rallies angrily denouncing the South Korean power-holders, advocating "abolition of one-man dictatorship," and demanding "guaranteed democracy on the campus" and "guaranteed rights of existence for workers and peasants." At present the struggles of the patriotic student movement opposed to the "yusin government" and the demands of people of all strata for democracy and echoing each other and putting ever greater "pressures" on the South Korean military and political authorities. A new storm is brewing.

KIM IL SENDS LETTER ON REUNIFICATION TO OVERSEAS KOREANS

SK190833 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] According to a news report from the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Comrade Kim Il, DPRK vice president, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on 14 May proposed in his reply letter to Overseas Korean figures to hold a preliminary meeting in Vienna, Austria on 29 May to discuss the question of reunification.

In a joint letter to Comrade Kim Il on 19 March, seven Overseas Korean figures, including Im Chang-yong, senior chairman of the Overseas National Association for Democracy and adviser to the Democratic National Federation in the United States, said they agree with Comrade Kim Il's proposal in his 15 January letter to have contact with them to discuss reunification. They then proposed to have the first contact at some time in June in Geneva.

Saying in his reply letter that he fully agrees with their proposal on the time and venue of the first contact, Comrade Kim Il expressed the hope that the contact, drawing the attention of all the people, will be realized at the earliest possible date. He proposed to hold a preliminary meeting in Vienna, Austria on 29 May to guarantee as successful first contact.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CRANE PURCHASE--Tokyo, 15 May--Japan's Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industry Company completed the world's largest rotary floating crane for China on 15 May. The floating crane was ordered by the China Salvage Company in April 1979. Being 100 meters long and 38 meters wide, the rotary floating crane is capable of lifting an object weighing up to 2,500 dun. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 15 May 80 OW]

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XINHUA REPORTS 'SUCCESSFUL' ROCKET LAUNCH

OW180707 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 18 May 80

["China's Launching of Carrier Rocket to Pacific Successful"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--China achieved complete success this morning in launching its first carrier rocket to the destined area in the Pacific Ocean.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER DESCRIBES ICBM REENTRY

For a report on the statement by Australian Defense Minister Jim Killen on the Royal Australian Navy's observation of the PRC's ICBM reentry and support ships of the Chinese PLA Navy, see the Australasia section of the 19 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

LI XIANNIAN CONCLUDES NEW ZEALAND VISIT

Agriculture Minister Hosts Dinner

OW161800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, May 16 (XINHUA)--New Zealand Minister of Agriculture Duncan MacIntyre held a dinner this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian. In a warm address at the dinner, MacIntyre said that Li's visit marks one of the high points of the relations between the two countries. He expressed the hope that China and New Zealand will further cooperate in livestock farming, forestry, geothermal energy, fishing and horticulture.

Li Xiannian expressed his satisfaction over the visit. "Our visit has been a complete success," he said. He noted that through his talks with the New Zealand Government leaders "a broad community of views was registered on many issues."

The atmosphere at the dinner was relaxed, friendly and cordial. Members of Parliament and other hosts sang New Zealand and Maori songs. Members of the Chinese party sang a Chinese song. Cheers and applause rang in the hall every now and then. Li Xiannian arrived in Rotorua from Wellington yesterday. A group of Maori dancers gave song and dance performances to entertain the Chinese group during the evening. The Chinese vice-premier attended a luncheon in Hamilton today hosted by New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry Lance Adams-Schneider.

Departs Auckland for Home

OW180244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Auckland, May 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian left here for home by special plane this morning after a six-day official goodwill visit to New Zealand. A warm send-off ceremony was held at the airport. Li Xiannian reviewed a guard of honour.

Honorary aid-de-camp to the Governor-General R.L. Doorne, Customs Minister Hugh Templeton, other New Zealand officials as well as representatives of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society were at the airport to see the Chinese vice-premier off. Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen, Overseas Chinese and Chinese students, were also present.

The vice premier visited a war memorial museum here and met representatives of Overseas Chinese yesterday.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON 'SOVIET-INSPIRED' AFGHAN PROPOSAL

OW161848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 May 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Guo Ping: "A Fraudulent Proposal"]

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The new proposal for a "political solution" to the Afghanistan problem devised in Moscow but announced in Kabul on May 14 is just another fraud. It is actually a refurbished version of the five-point proposal dished up by the Soviet-installed Karmal regime about a month ago which calls for bilateral talks between Afghanistan and Iran and between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the normalization of their relations. The difference, if any, between the two proposals, lies in the fact that the new one uses the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a bait to get the countries concerned to the conference table.

In the nearly five months since the Soviet invasion, most of the countries of the world have not relented in their demand for immediate, unconditional and total Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. If the Kremlin had second thoughts in the heat of universal censure, it would pull its troops out, or at least fix the date of withdrawal. A scrutiny at Moscow's latest brainchild shows that it has no intention to quit. What one finds there is a sort of swindle with those countries anxious to see the Soviets out of Afghanistan as its intended victim.

Over the past months, the Soviet Union has been dinning into the ears of the world that Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan and stay there to eliminate "outside interference" in that country. The gist of the new proposal spelt out in a Kabul "government statement" is to beat the drum for this Moscow line.

It calls for talks between the Afghan "government" and the Pakistani and Iranian governments to reach agreement on "non-admission of armed and any other hostile activity from their territory, one against the other." And the United States and the Soviet Union plus some other states are to guarantee the implementation of the agreement. "As far as guarantees from the U.S. are concerned," the proposal says, "they must include a clearly expressed commitment not to carry out any subversive activities against Afghanistan including from the territories of third countries." "Putting an end to armed invasions and guarantees that neither invasions nor any other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs will be resumed," so it says, "would eliminate the causes, which made Afghanistan turn to the U.S.S.R. with a request to bring the (Soviet) contingent into its territory." Consequently the proposal maintains that the problem of Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan can be solved under these conditions.

If this proposal is accepted as something serious, the Soviet Union can conveniently use it as a legitimate excuse for its military presence in Afghanistan. If the "concrete terms" for troops withdrawal--putting an end to armed invasions and giving guarantees that armed and any other hostile activity will not be resumed--were approved, they would mean justification of the Soviet invasion and taking of the blame for Moscow's invasion. The proposal is obviously drawn up with the Soviet allegation about "outside interference" as its guiding thought. So it would only serve to justify the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan instead of getting them out.

The actual hostilities in that country have dispelled any illusion that may have existed about the Kremlin's willingness to quit Afghanistan. The Soviet aggressor troops are at this very moment building up armour and airpower for large-scale offensives against Afghan guerrillas. Afghanis, men and women, young and old, are being massacred by the thousands.

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There is not the slightest indication of Soviet withdrawal, while signs to the contrary abound--steady influx of Soviet reinforcements and armaments and of permanent fortifications in Afghanistan.

What, then, is the true motive behind Karmal regime's new Soviet-inspired proposal? The proposal, it may be noted, was broadcast on the same day when the NATO member states met in Brussels and on the eve of the Muskie-Gromyko meeting and the conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. This timing is deliberate. The Kremlin attempts to kill three birds with one stone.

First. By professing its readiness to negotiate its withdrawal, Moscow tries to improve its repulsive image, soften the Western countries and others unrelentingly opposed to its aggression against Afghanistan, and to create a peaceable atmosphere before May 25, the closing day for entry to the summer Olympic games, in the hope of inveigling some vacillating states and sportsmen to the games.

Second. Capitalizing on the universal desire for the relaxation of tension, the Kremlin hopes to induce certain countries to enter into negotiations with Kabul, thereby granting implicit recognition to that puppet regime, taking the invasion and the regime as fait accompli. If this succeeds, it could repeat the same trick for the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea.

Third. Then, Moscow could launch a new "detente offensive" and gain the time needed for consolidation of its recent expansionist breakthroughs, and for preparations for further southward drive. The reported Soviet military buildup along the Soviet-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani borders and the construction of a big airbase in south-western Afghanistan deserves world attention.

A Soviet Afghanistan represents a key step forward under the Kremlin's global strategy for world domination. This is a point not to be forgotten in watching and judging the development in southwest Asia.

INDIAN EXTERNAL MINISTER COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW180718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expressed satisfaction on May 16 at improvement of relations between India and China, and hoped that India and China should be in a position to discuss in a business-like manner solution of outstanding problems between the two countries.

According to the Indian Information Service, he told a parliament Consultative Committee for External Affairs that India's policy of improvement of relations with all countries was not to be at the cost of its relations with any other country. He said, "We shall normalize our relations with China very circumspectly."

On the Afghan issue, he said that India's approach was to defuse the atmosphere of military confrontation and India has persuaded the superpowers to deal with the developments in Afghanistan in a sober and reasonable manner, according to an AFP report.

India was maintaining good relations with Iran and was responding to the situation, he said.

He reiterated that India would accord recognition to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea as soon as possible, the AFP dispatch added.

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BELGIAN CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS BEIJING FOR TALKS WITH PLA

Arrives in Beijing

OW171711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant-General Willy Gontier, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Belgium, Mrs. Gontier and their entourage arrived in Beijing this evening by air on a 9-day friendly visit to China.

The Belgian guests were greeted at the airport by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army and Mrs. Yang, Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A. as well as leading members of the naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army, the Beijing units and the Beijing Garrison. Belgian ambassador to China, Mr. Roger Denorme was present.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. Lieutenant-General Gontier reviewed the guard of honour of ground forces of the P.L.A. in the company of Yang Dezhi.

During his stay in Beijing, Lieutenant-General Gontier will hold two rounds of talks with Yang Dezhi, visit a ground force unit and an Air Force unit.

Talks With Yang Dezhi

OW181744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--This morning and afternoon Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, held talks here with Lieutenant-General Willy Gontier, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Belgium.

They exchanged views on the current international situation, especially the situation in Afghanistan and south west Asia. Both sides believed that an exchange of views would strengthen understanding and friendship between the two peoples and armies. Lieutenant-General Willy Gontier extended his congratulations on China's successful launching of its first Carrier rocket to a destined area in the Pacific Ocean.

Before the talks began this morning, Lieutenant-General Gontier, accompanied by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A., laid a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes.

Attends Banquet

OW181742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant-General Willy Gontier, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Belgium, Mrs. Gontier and their entourage were entertained at a banquet here this evening by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his speech, Yang Dezhi expressed appreciation for the unremitting efforts made by the Belgian Government and army, together with other West European countries, to promote European unity and strengthen European defence so as to safeguard peace in Europe and security in their own country.

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"At present," Yang Dezhi went on, "people all over the world are closely following the development of the international situation. The European people who have experienced two world wars desire peace and security while the Chinese people who have suffered heavily from wars also wish for a long-term peaceful international environment for their country's modernization programme. But the world today is very intranquil. The Soviet hegemonists are intensifying their aggression and expansion. This is the root cause of increased Asian and world tension. The Soviet Union's flagrant invasion of Afghanistan is an important part of its global strategy. Therefore we cannot but express our grave concern over it. The Chinese people will, as always, fight alongside the people of the whole world, in the struggle against hegemonism and for the safeguarding of world peace."

Lt. General Willy Gontier said: A paradox of this modern world is that it becomes necessary to equip oneself with means of defence that is at times very expensive, in order first of all to dissuade a potential enemy, and one acquires such equipment with the hope of not using it. He pointed out that Belgium was involved twice in worldwide conflicts within 40 years and dearly treasured its liberty and independence and would rather pay the price of defence preparations for the sake of self-defence. He expressed the hope that his talks with the Chinese side would help develop the relations between the armies of the two countries.

Belgian Ambassador to China Mr. Roger Denorme was among the guests at the banquet. Also present were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Fang Qiang, deputy commander of the Navy, He Tingyi, deputy commander of the Air Force, Wang Yang, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units, and Fan Yan, commander of the Beijing Garrison.

EEC IMPOSES TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

OW181808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 18 (XINHUA)--Foreign Ministers of the European Economic Community today decided to impose trade sanctions against Iran from May 22. A decision to this effect was announced by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at a press conference in Naples after a two-day meeting there. The sanctions concern mainly the suspension of all contracts concluded with Iran after last November 4--the date of holding the U.S. Embassy staff hostage in Iran.

A statement issued to reporters said that the sanctions are to be applied because there has been no major progress towards freeing the hostages. It said, "These measures have the single objective of speeding up the hostages' release." The foreign ministers reaffirmed their desire "to respect the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine its own future," the statement added.

BRIEFS

FRG INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--The Hangzhou oxygen-manufacturing machinery plant recently fulfilled its share of a contract signed between China and the (Lind) Company of West Germany at the end of 1978. The contract provides that the Hangzhou plant and the (Lind) Company cooperate in the production of four sets of oxygen-manufacturing machinery, each with an oxygen generation capacity of 10,000 cubic meters per hour. The contract calls for the Hangzhou plant to produce 43 pieces, or 8 percent, of the major accessories for the four sets of machinery. With imported technology, the plant has recently completed the job and delivered the products to their users in Wuhan, Taiyuan and Daqing. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 80 OW]

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HUA GUOFENG MAKES STATEMENTS TO PRESS IN BELGRADE

To Ljubljana DELO Editor

AU152030 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 May 80 p 5

[DELO editor Bogdan Pogaonik's report on his interview with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, in Belgrade, presumably on 8 May]

[Text] The interview with Hua Guofeng, Chinese party and state leader, granted to me at the Intercontinental Hotel in Belgrade immediately after President Tito's funeral was rather brief because of the Chinese guest's numerous obligations in Belgrade. He received me during a brief interval between his talks with Indira Gandhi and President Nyerere.

"I beg you," he said to me, "to express through DELO to your people the deep condolence of all the Chinese people on the occasion of President Tito's death. His death is a heavy blow for all of China and for me in particular. The Chinese people deeply respected Tito because of his life, which was full of inflexible revolutionary struggle. Tito was a true Marxist and revolutionary who turned Marxist theory into concrete practice in Yugoslavia. With his work, Tito created a wonderful chapter in Yugoslavia's history."

He recalled Tito's extraordinary popularity among the Chinese fighters during the war with Japan as the leader of the Yugoslav partisans in the struggle against the occupier. "Tito was the first in Europe to begin an armed struggle by oppressed peoples against Hitler and thus made an enormous contribution to the victory of the antifascist forces in World War II."

When Hua Guofeng spoke about Tito's activity in the international workers movement, he stressed that Tito was the first to establish the principle of equitable relations among the workers and communist parties, a principle which has now been accepted by more and more parties. Tito was also one of the founders of the nonaligned movement. He fought for consistent equality and independence and he consistently worked against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of hegemonism.

Hua Guofeng then stressed that China will continue the policy of maintaining friendly relations with socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia. "We have noted with satisfaction that the system of collective leadership, which Tito himself initiated, has started well and that it has successfully passed the test. Whatever may happen in the future, you can be convinced that China will always be on the side of the Yugoslav peoples."

To Belgrade NIN

AU152100 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1532 11 May 80 pp 20, 21

[Statement by Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, on Tito made to NIN in Belgrade--no date given]

[Text] Tito was a far-sighted and experienced politician. He always worked for truth, he fought for justice and he succeeded in resisting all pressures. For this reason he enjoys the respect and love of not only the Yugoslav people but also of the Chinese people. For this reason, he also enjoys prestige in the international arena. Even those who have not always agreed with him have come to the funeral because the truth is on Tito's side. Even his opponents had to recognize him.

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I remember well the meetings which I had with President Tito. The first meeting was in August 1977 and the second one in August 1978. On both occasions we held long and cordial talks.

From our long talks, I gained the impression that great similarities existed between the Chinese and Yugoslav revolutions. The Yugoslav people organized the uprising under Tito's leadership and under difficult conditions, and with their own forces they achieved liberation. Tito applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in Yugoslavia. The Chinese revolution was also that way: Applying Marxism under difficult conditions, the Chinese people have independently and with their own forces won victory in the revolution after a long struggle.

From a talk which I had with Comrade Tito, I know that the legends about the Chinese "Long March" were disseminated during the difficult days in Yugoslavia. Thus, our struggle also inspired your fighters. On the other hand, during the anti-Japanese war waged by the Chinese people, the news about the heroic antifascist struggle of the Yugoslav people under Comrade Tito's leadership was disseminated in our country. In our liberated territory we frequently printed reports about your struggle. It provided great encouragement during the antifascist war in China.

In a conversation, President Tito also spoke about the application of Marxism-Leninism under concrete Yugoslav conditions at the time the First Proletarian Brigade was formed. He told me that some people did not accept that and that they even opposed the five-pointed star on their caps. There were people who advised Tito to form some kind of a coalition government with Draza Mihailovic. Tito told me that the partisans gave arms to Draza Mihailovic, but that then the Chetniks used those arms against the partisans.

Comrade Tito, while applying Marxism under concrete conditions, won victory in the revolution. China was a similar case.

Comrade Tito told me about the Cominform resolution and said that a small number of comrades did not know what to do. Many people also could not understand why the CCP criticized Yugoslavia. I was very sorry about that. For that reason, President Tito visited China for the first time when he was 85. However, we respected him very much. In my first talks with Comrade Tito I immediately addressed him with the word "comrade."

In the 1950's, Chairman Mao told the Yugoslav leaders that the truth was on their side. During my first meeting with President Tito I repeated that. I also said: That which was, has now passed. We must normalize our relations and look to the future. Tito immediately agreed with this. For that reason, relations between our two countries and parties, based on the principles of mutual respect and noninterference, are oriented toward long-term cooperation.

Tito had an exceptional ability to see the boundary between justice and injustice. With much experience he resolved many difficult problems. He told me, for instance: When we have good relations with a country, we must also consider the possibility that those relations might deteriorate. However, even in the most difficult situations it is always necessary to create the scope for a possible solution. That is the result of Tito's long experience.

Translated into Chinese, Tito means steel, or rather, made of steel. In this case, the translation completely suits the man. Tito was firm as steel. No foreign pressures could break him. Fighting for justice and truth, he gained a great reputation throughout the world.

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As we were leaving Brioni, when I had already boarded the ship, he told me that we would meet again in Beijing. Unfortunately, he has departed from us forever. Personally, I have always respected him very much. Although Tito has died, I am convinced that the Yugoslavs, under the leadership of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, will successfully progress along the road of socialism, self-management and the nonaligned policy.

I would like to add something else. I would hope that the Yugoslav people, who are now experiencing difficult moments, could transform their sorrow into strength. I hope that they will courageously advance in their self-management and nonaligned orientation that was directed by President Tito during his lifetime. I ask you to convey to the Yugoslav people the warmest greetings of my delegation and my personal greetings. And there is something else I would like to say: Whatever happens in the future, the Chinese people will always side with the Yugoslav people.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES NEW YUGOSLAV LEADERS

OW161748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Cvijetin Mijatovic and Sergej Kraigher of Yugoslavia, congratulating them on being elected president and vice-president respectively of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message reads:

Heartiest congratulations on your election as president and vice-president respectively of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. May you achieve new success in your work. May Yugoslavia score great successes in developing its socialist society of self-management, in strengthening the fraternal unity of the Yugoslav peoples, in safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in its efforts to promote the growing strength of the non-aligned movement and to ensure world peace. May Yugoslavia become a more prosperous country. I am sure that the stable and long-standing relationship of friendship and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia in all fields will grow in strength and develop further.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS ATTEND SFRY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

OW181802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 18 (XINHUA)--Over half a million people visited the 47th international agricultural fair which ended in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, today. The annual spring fair, held in the capital of Yugoslavia's "granary"--Vojvodina Autonomous Province, is one of the largest among comprehensive agricultural exhibitions in the world today. This year, the 10-day fair was participated in by 1,600 agricultural organizations and firms from 60 countries. It covered an area of some 300,000 square metres and had 36 exhibition halls. Displayed at the fair were agricultural machines, seed of good strains, fine animal breeds, irrigation equipment, and food and animal products processing equipment. A separate exhibition on the development of grain production in developing countries was held at the fair, providing an opportunity for agricultural experts to understand and learn from each other.

Agricultural delegations from China's Jilin and Sichuan provinces visited the fair. Nikola Kmezie, president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Autonomous Province received the delegations on May 15 and exchange views on agricultural cooperation with the Chinese guests.

MAURITANIAN HEAD OF STATE CONCLUDES VISIT TO CHINA

Tours Wuxi; Leaves for Shanghai

OW161412 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Mauritanian Head of State Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Salvation, and his entourage today visited the Wangzhuang people's commune and the Huishan clay and figurine plant on the outskirts of Wuxi Municipality. They were accompanied by Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council.

It was a clear day today, with plenty of sunshine. In late spring, the countryside in south China is always arrayed with [words indistinct] tracts of wheatfields turning golden and crops swaying wave upon wave in the wind. [Words indistinct] Chairman Ould Haydala and other distinguished Mauritanian guests viewed the crops in the fields and the underground irrigation channels in the commune area. [passage indistinct]

Chairman Ould Haydala and the other distinguished Mauritanian guests also toured the commune's livestock stables, agricultural science station and other facilities. At the end of his visit, Chairman Ould Haydala warmly told a number of commune members: "I have spent a very meaningful morning at your commune, and I am deeply impressed with (everything) here and your work. I am sure that you will certainly make still greater achievements in the days to come." After that, he toured a woodland and the Xihui Park.

Accompanied by Vice Premier Chen Muhua and Vice Foreign Minister He Ying, Chairman Ould Haydala and his entourage left Wuxi for Shanghai by special plane on the afternoon of 16 May. Present at the airport to see them off were Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province; (Ma Xie), mayor of Wuxi Municipality and Han Benchu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Wuxi Municipal People's Congress.

Attends Shanghai Government Banquet

OW161656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Shanghai, May 16 (XINHUA)--Mauritanian head of state, Chairman Ould Haydala, and his party attended a banquet given in their honour this evening by the People's Government of the Shanghai Municipality.

Present were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. They accompanied the Mauritanian guests on the trip here from Wuxi. Also present were Wang Yiping and Yang Di, vice-mayors of Shanghai, He Yixiang, commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Wang Tao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, and Wang Zhizhong, vice-chairman of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Chairman Ould Haydala chatted cordially at the banquet with Chen Muhua, Wang Yiping and He Ying. They clinked glasses time and again to the success of Chairman Ould Haydala's visit and to the constant growth in friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples. Following the banquet, the Mauritanian guests were entertained at an acrobatic show.

This afternoon, they inspected the Huishan clay figurine factory at Wuxi. Chairman Ould Haydala watched with keen interest an eighty-year-old craftsman, Zhou Zuorui, mould clay into the shape of a graceful image of "Princess Wen Cheng". He shook hands with the elderly craftsman. While in Wuxi, the guests also visited Wangzhuang people's commune, the Xihui Park and the Liyuan garden.

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Tours Shanghai

OW172158 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Head of State Ould Haydala of Mauritania toured Shanghai today in the company of Vice Premier Chen Muhua, Vice Mayor Wang Yiping and Vice Foreign Minister He Ying.

The distinguished Mauritanian guest visited the Shanghai harbor's fifth area in the morning. He learned about the harbor's handling capability and harbor operations. He stepped aboard the passenger-freighter Shanghai berthed at the harbor to inspect its facilities and expressed appreciation of the ship's good work. The ship steams between Shanghai and Hong Kong.

In the afternoon, the distinguished guest visited the Shanghai children's food plant and watched the manufacturing process of chocolates, milk candy and milk cakes. Head of state Ould Haydala expressed appreciation of the plant's orderly production process and asked the plant's representative to convey his warm greetings to the workers. President Ould Haydala said that he wished to see more of such manufacturing plants during his next visit.

Head of State Ould Haydala and his entourage climbed atop the Grand Shanghai Mansion to have a bird's eye view of the entire city, and also visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition Hall.

Leaves Shanghai for Iraq

OW181242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state and government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, wound up his state visit to China and left Shanghai with his entourage by special plane at noon today for a visit to Iraq.

Seeing the distinguished Mauritanian guests off at the airport were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Zhao Yuan and Vice-Mayors of Shanghai Wang Yiping and Yang Di. Mauritanian Ambassador to China Ba Mohamed Abdellahi was also present.

During their stay in Shanghai, Chairman Ould Haydala and other distinguished guests visited a harbour, a children's footstuff factory, a children's palace and the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition.

BRIEFS

SOMALI TRADE DELEGATION--Shanghai's Vice Mayor Pei Xianbai gave a banquet in honor of the Somali Government trade delegation led by Somali Trade Minister Ahmed Mohamed Mohamud on the evening of 27 April. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 80 OW]

TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 28 Apr--Bloua Yao Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Agbo gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Togo. Among the guests were Wu Po, minister of finance, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other government departments and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

CUBA APOLOGIZES FOR U.S. AIRCRAFT INCIDENT

OW171238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--The Cuban Government has apologized to the United States for a recent incident in which two Cuban MiG planes buzzed a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter flying over the Bahamas, the U.S. State Department said yesterday, according to a Washington report. The incident occurred when the American helicopter was on a search-and-rescue operation on the 12th for the four missing crewmen of the Bahamian Defence Forces patrol boat the Flamingo which had been attacked and sunk by Cuban MiG fighters. U.S. State Department Spokesman Tom Reston said that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca offered a verbal apology to the U.S. Interests Section in Havana on the 15th and gave assurances that such incidents would not be repeated. Malmierca also said that the American version of the incident as presented in the U.S. protest note was "essentially correct".

About the Flamingo incident, so far the Cuban Government has not yet accepted Bahamian Government's demands for an apology, a guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents and a reparation, nor has it hinted when its delegation would return to Nassau to resume the talks on the incident.

XINHUA: CUBAN AUTHORITIES STAGE ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

OW181302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--The Cuban authorities yesterday organized a nation-wide anti-American demonstration, said to be five million strong, and a massive march in the front of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. Chanting anti-American slogans, the marchers in Havana demanded the lifting of the trade embargo imposed by the United States against Cuba and the return of the U.S. military base at Guantanamo.

The so-called "march of fighting people", involving about half of Cuba's population, was staged against the background that thousands of Cubans were fleeing the country. The flight has aroused widespread uncertainty among the Cubans about their future and extensive concern of international (?community). This was the third large demonstration over one million strong organized by the Cuban authorities within a month with an attempt to show the allegiance of the Cubans to the regime and that not everybody wanted to leave Fidel Castro's Cuba. It is recalled that preparations for the march had begun last month and in his May Day speech Fidel Castro personally called on Cubans to participate in the march. Loudspeaker vans toured Havana on the eve of the march urging people to show up. In order to draw more people into the march, fried chicken, oranges and soda were distributed in plastic bags for the march yesterday.

Some Cubans, interviewed by Western correspondents in Havana, said they were participating in the march out of fear that their neighbours and employers would regard their absence as a lack of "revolutionary fervor". They referred to the fact that Cuban officials handed out certificates of attendance at the May Day rally. Some people, who did not attend, said they were concerned about what might happen to them if they were required to produce those certificates at a later date. It is noted that Cubans taking part in yesterday's march were receiving "certificates of revolutionary merit", without which they say they could later experience difficulties at work.

REPORTAGE ON 17 MAY MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LIU SHAOQI

XINHUA Report

OWL70952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--Party and state leaders and more than 10,000 representatives from all walks of life in the capital attended with profound grief a solemn memorial meeting held here this afternoon for Liu Shaoqi, the late vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the People's Republic of China. Comrade Liu Shaoqi died of illness in Kaifeng, Henan Province, on November 12, 1969, at the age of 71.

As a sign of mourning, the national flag was flown at half-mast throughout the country and all recreational activities were suspended today.

The memorial meeting was held in the auditorium of the Great Hall of the People. A huge crepe streamer hung across the entrance to the auditorium was inscribed: "Mourn With Profound Grief Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a Great Marxist and Proletarian Revolutionary!" In the centre of the backdrop over the platform was a five-metre-high portrait of Liu Shaoqi which was flanked by potted evergreens. Below the portrait was the casket containing his ashes, which was draped with the flag of the Communist Party of China.

Placed on either side of the portrait were wreaths presented by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leaders of the party and the state.

Also placed in the hall were wreaths from various departments of the party, the government and the army, the democratic parties and people's organizations, party committees and governments of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as Ningxiang County, Hunan Province, the home county of Liu Shaoqi. Patriotic compatriots from Taiwan also presented wreaths. A wreath presented by Wang Guangmei, widow of Liu Shaoqi, and their children was placed before the portrait of the deceased.

Among those attending the memorial meeting were Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee Hua Guofeng, Vice-Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun and other party and state leaders Soong Ching Ling, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Yonggui, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Wan Li, Wang Renzhong, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Huang Kecheng, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo and Ji Pengfei.

Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon, Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Premier of the State Council Hua Guofeng declared the memorial meeting open. The band played funeral music, while all present observed a three-minute silence.

After the band played the national anthem, Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, delivered a memorial speech.

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Liu Shaoqi dedicated the whole of his militant life to the cause of communism, Deng Xiaoping said. He was a long-tested and outstanding party and state leader loved and respected by the whole party and the people of all nationalities in China. His death was a great loss to the party and to the Chinese people, Deng Xiaoping added.

The memorial speech summarized Liu Shaoqi's immortal contributions in the past decades to the consolidation and development of the party, to the victory of the new democratic revolution, to the victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to the expansion of the international communist movement. "Comrade Liu Shaoqi, like Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, will always live in the hearts of the people of all our nationalities," Deng Xiaoping declared.

At the end of the memorial speech, all present made three bows before the portrait of Liu Shaoqi and then the band struck up the Internationale.

The party and state leaders present extended cordial sympathy to Wang Guangmei and other members of Liu Shaoqi's family.

The ashes of Liu Shaoqi had been taken to Beijing from Zhengzhou, Henan Province, by special plane on May 14, and will be scattered in China's coastal waters in accordance with the wishes Liu Shaoqi had expressed before his death.

Also attending the memorial meeting were the president of the Supreme People's Court, the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Standing Committee members of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, members and alternate members of the C.P.C. Central Committee, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and Standing Committee members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee now in Beijing, leading members of various departments of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, other patriots, celebrities in various fields, and leading members of the Beijing municipal party committee and the Beijing People's Government and model workers.

Attendance at Memorial

OW171954 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 May--Among the 10,000 people attending today's memorial service for Comrade Liu Shaoqi were party and state leaders and the principal responsible persons of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the CPPCC National Committee. Also attending the meeting were:

Members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee who were in Beijing: Ding Guoyu [0002 0948 6877], Yu Sang, Ma Hui, Tian Bao, Wang Guangyu, Wang Heshou [3769 7729 1108], Kong Yuan, Feng Xuan [7458 6881], Lu Shengcao, Zhu Guangya, Zhu Muzhi, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Zhen [0491 7201], Liu Zihou, Liu Ian [0491 3482], Liu Lanbo [0491 3482 3134], Ji Dengkui, Yang Chengwu, Yang Yichen, Su Jing [5685 7234], Li Da, Li Chang, Li Qiang, Li Shuiqing, Li Zhimin, Li Ruishan, Xiaoke, Wu De, Wang Dongxing, Song Shilun, Zhang Pinghua;

Chang Aiping [1728 1947 5493], Chen Zaidao, Chen Xilian, Chen Fuhua, Lin Hujia, Lin Liyun [2651 7787 7291], Luo Qingchang, Zong Xiyun, Zhou Yang, Hu Lijiao, Hao Jianxiu, Zhao Cangbi [6392 5547 3880], Zhao Xinchu, Duan Junyi, Hong Xuezhi, He Cheng, Qin Jiwei, Qian Zhiguang, Qian Zhengying, Tang Ke, Huang Hua, Huang Zhen, Cao Lihuai, Liang Fiye, Han Guang, Han Ying, Cheng Zihua, Zeng Shaoshan, Cai Xiao, [5591 0876], Wang Liusheng, Wang Jinling, Xiang Zhonghua, Ren Zhibin [0117 6347 2430], Liu Weiming, Yang Junsheng [2799 0193 3932], Li Qiaoyun, Li Changan, Li Yaowen [2621 5069 2429], Xiao Han;

Wu Xiangbi, Zou Jiahua [6760 1367 5478], Zhang Zhen [1728 7201], Zhang Lingbin [1728 0109 1755], Zhou Zijian [0719 1311 0256], Zhao Xingyuan, Zhao Xuequan, Zhao Wucheng, He Jinnian [6320 2516 1628], Re Di [3583 0966], Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 5571], Qian Xuesen, Xu Chi, Gao Houliang [7559 0624 5328], Tang Liang, Huang Zuozhen, Huang Xinting [7806 2450 1694], Cao Siming [2580 1835 2494], Tan Shanhe [6223 0810 0735], and Li Yuan [7812 0626];

Members of the NPC Standing Committee who were in Beijing: Wang Yeqiu, Wang Ganchang [3769 3227 2490], Ou Tangliang, Bei Shizhang [6296 2514 3864], Deng Diantao [6772 0368 2711], Ye Shengtao, Bai Shouyi [4104 1108 1744], Lu Shuxiang, Lu Ji [0712 7535], Zhu Xuefan, Liu Danian, Liu Fei [0491 2431], Xu Jie, Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450], Li Zhen, Li Yanlu [2621 1693 4389], Li Ruihua, Li Jukui [2621 5112 1145], Yang Xiufeng, Sha Qianli, Shen Hong [3088 7703], Zhang Wenyu [1728 2429 5940], Zhang Binggui [1729 4426 6311], Chen Yunliang, Chen Cisheng, Chen Yisong [7115 6654 2646], Wu Xinyu, Mao Yisheng [5403 0110 0581], Lin Tie, Luo Shuzhang, Zhao Zhongyao [6392 1813 1031], Hao Deqing, Hu Sheng [5170 4939], Gu Kangle, Temur Dawamad, Gao Kelin, Kuo Huaruo, Guoyingfu, Tang Tianji, Huang Bingwei [7806 4426 4850], Cao Yu, Peng Mingzhi, Dong Qiwu [5516 0366 2976], Cheng Shicai, Fu Zhong, Fu Qiutao [0265 4428 3437], Zeng Zhi, Xie Tieli [6200 6993 7537], Chu Tunan, and Tan Zheng [6223 2398];

Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee in Beijing: Yu Shude, Ma Huizhi, Wang Zhong, Wang Fu, Wang Kejun [3769 0344 0193], Wang Dingnan, Wang Xueying [3769 7185 3853], Wang Weigang, Wang Xinting, Niu Peizong [3662 0160 3827], Fang Zhongru, Kong Congzhou, Gan Cisen [3927 4379 2773], Gu Gengyu [0657 5087 5713], Ping Jiesan, Shuai Mengqi [1596 1322 1142], Ye Daoying, Baoerhan, Feng Wenbin [7458 2429 1755], Rong Zihe [2051 1311 0735], Cheng Fangwu, Liu Xing, Liu Ningyi;

Liu Yaixiong [0491 0068 7160], Liu Jingfan, Liu Ruirong [0491 3843 7893], Guan Ruiwu [7070 3843 2745], An Shiwei, Xu Liqun, Sun Chengpei, Sun Qimeng, Sun Xiaocun [1327 2556 2625], Yan Xinmen, Du Yuming, Li Li, Li Xin, Li Qi [2621 3823], Li Liyin [2621 0500 3009], Li Wenyi [2621 2429 1355], Li Shiji, Li Yunchang, Li Buxin, Li Chuli [2621 0443 2746], Li Chunqing [2621 4783 7230], Li Zhuoran, Li Jinde, Li Tiezheng [2621 6993 6927], Li Shuying [2621 3219 5391], Li Chuli, Yang Shijie, Yang Dongsheng, Yang Zhengmin [2799 2163 3046], Yang Xianzhen, Xiao Peng [5618 7720], Xiao Siming [5618 1835 2494], Wu Wenjun, Wu Maosun [0702 5399 5549], Wu Daifeng [0702 1486 1496], Wu Liangping, Wu Juenong [0702 6030 6593], Wu Xuezhi [0702 7185 0037], He Changjiang, He Zhuguo [0149 2691 0948], Wang Dezhao, Zhang Su, Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342];

Zhang Zhiyi, Zhang Bangying, Zhang Kexia, Zhang Hanying, Zhang Nansheng, Zhang Xiangshan, Zhang Weizhen, Zhang Jiafu [1728 4471 1133], Zhang Panshi [1728 4323 4258], Chen Zhengxiang [7115 2973 3276], Chen Yangshan, Chen Weiji [7115 4850 4469], Chen Ruiting [7115 3843 7200], Lin Yixin, Lin Haiyun, Yi Lirong, Luo Qiong [5012 8825], Jin Cheng, Zhou Shiguan [0719 1102 6034], Zheng Zhaowen, Zheng Dongguo, Qu Wu [1448 2976], Zhao Puchu, Zhao Junmai, Zhao Zongyu [6392 1350 3603], Hu Ziyang [5170 1311 1305], Hu Qili, Hu Keying, Zhong Huilan [6988 1920 3482], Hou Xianglin [0186 4382 7792], Hou Jingru [0816 6975 1172], Yu Dafu [0205 1129 4811], Wen Jiasi [5113 1367 7475], Jiang Chunfang [1203 2797 5364], Fei Xiaotong, Nie Zhen, Jia Yibin [6328 0076 2430], Xi Yan, Xia Zhixu [1115 0037 2700], Qian Changzhao, Xu Boxin [1776 0130 2500], Xu Binru, Xu Binzhou [1776 2430 3166], Xu Chubo, Gao Wenhua, Guo Hongtao [6753 3163 3447];

Huang Kun, Huang Wei, Huang Ganying, Huang Dingchen [7806 7844 5256], Sa Kongliao, Cao Guanghua [2580 1639 0553], Yan Kueiyao [7051 2247 6008], Shu Tong [5289 0681], Cheng Siyuan, Tong Xiaopeng [4547 1420 7720], Zeng Chuanliu, Zeng Yongquan, Xie Bingxin, Jiamuyang Luosangjiumei Tudanquejinima [0857 2606 2876 3157 2718 0036 5019 0956 0030 0606 0679 1441 3854], Xiong Fu [3574 1788], Xiong Tianjing [3574 1131 5427], Xiong Xianghui [3574 0686 2547], Miao Yuntai [4924 0061 0669], Pan Shu [3382 5486], Xue Zizheng [5641 1311 2973], and Jian Xianren [6456 0341 0117];

Responsible persons of departments under the CCP Central Committee and state organs: Wang Zongwu, Liu Shunyu, Zhang Qilong, Yuan Renyu [5913 0117 6678], Zhang Yun [4545 5686], Guo Shushen, Zhang Ze [1728 4595], Zhao Yimin [6392 3015 2404], Wang Hefeng [3769 7729 1496], Liu Jianzhang, Li Shiyang, Zhou Zhongying, Cao Ying [2580 3841], Liu Fuzhi, Deng Liqun;

Chen Yeping [7115 6851 5393], Liao Jingdan [1675 0064 0030], Fang Zhida, Zhang Zhixiang, Feng Jiping, Mou Zexia [3664 3419 6902], Wu Huiwen, Song Zhenting, Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127], Wang Huide, Hu Jiwei, Jiang Yun, Yang Xiguang, Huang Minwei, Hu Dehua, Tian Xiujuan [3944 4423 3197], Tao Xijin [7118 1585 2516], Li Gui, Zheng Jiqiao [6774 1323 5062], Zeng Hangzhou, Yu Ping [0827 1456], Cheng Hao [4453 3185], Du Xingyuan [2629 2502 0997], Wang Youping, Li Renjun, Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 2890], Liu Daifeng, Ma Yi [7456 0308], Peng Min, Miao Shusen, Geng Yifan, Kuang Quanji [2568 3123 0679], Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3982], Wang Lin;

Song Shaowen [1345 0508 2429], Wang Daohan [3076 6670 3211], Lei Renmin [7191 0117 3046], Tong Dalin, Wang Shuntong, Jiang Ping, Chen Lin, Ling Yun, Li Wuru [2621 2259 1172], Chen Zhuo, Liu Shangzhi, Wang Han [3769 5060], Jia Qian [6328 3383], Wang Guoquan, Zhou Huamin, Gong Chengxiang [1362 0701 4382], Fu Shenglin [0265 3932 7792], Shi Lin, Zhu Rong, Tao Huanfu [7118 2719 7450], Wan Zhongyi, Zhao Fan, Yong Wentao [7167 2429 3447], Liu Xiangsan, Liu Yaozhang [0491 3852 4545], Ye Zhiqiang, Sun Daguang, Gao Yuangui, Sun Youyu, Jiang Zemin, Niu Shushen [3662 2579 3947], Zhang Xianjin [1728 3759 6855], Lu Dong;

Liu Yin, Zhang Zhen, Wang Xiaoming, Chai Shufan [2963 2885 5672], Zheng Tianxiang [6774 1131 5046], Gu Guangshan, Jiao Ruoyu [3542 5387 1946], Yang Ligong, Li Yu, [7812 3768], Li Jihuan [2621 3444 1403], Yang Zao, Han Chun, Gao Yangwen, Song Zhenming, Zhang Dingyi, Song Jingwen, Wang Bohua, Li Daigeng [2621 0108 5087], Song Yangchu, Hu Ming, Han Chunde [7281 4783 1795], Liang Lingguang, Tian Ping [3944 0988], Ma Zai [7456 6528], Guo Weicheng, Zeng Sheng, Mei Shengwei [2734 4141 0251], Wang Zigang [3768 1131 4854], Fan Shiren, Wu Bo, Ren Zhiliang, Chen Xiyu [7115 1585 1937], Zhang Dingfan [1728 1353 4907], Guan Xuwen, Wang Lei [3768 4320], Yang Shaoqiao, Niu Yinguan [3662 5593 0385], Zhou Weizhi [0719 1550 1492], Wu Pingyu;

Zhou Huan, Jiang Feng, Xu Guangxiao [1776 0342 7197], Zhang Chengxian, Duan Luofu, Zhang Menxu, Liu Aifeng [0491 4114 7364], Guo Mingqiu, Chen Zenggu, Qian Xinzhong, Ke Lin [2688 7792], He Ma [0149 4476], Cui Yitian [1508 5030 3944], Rong Gaotang [2837 7559 2768], Qian Sanqiang, Mei Yi, Chen Hansheng [7115 5060 4563], Sun Zhifang, Yang Shu, Wu Qingtong [0702 1987 1749], Lian Guan, Zeng Tao, Jin Shuwang, Kang Yonghe, Li Kaixin, Liu Zhuofu [0491 0587 3940], Chen Xian, Shen Tu, Shen Zhendong, Xiao Tong [5618 2717], Shao Jingwa [6730 0064 5752], Xie Beiyi, Cao Weilian [2580 4850 1670], Li Yuanru, Li Rui, Xue Weimin [5641 0251 3046], Zou Yu [6760 3842], Wang Dajun [3768 1129 6874], Yue Zhifan [1471 1807 1017], Li Leshan, Fang Gao [2455 4108], Wu Boshan [2976 0590 1472], Bu Ming, Wei Jinfei [7614 0093 7236], Ye Laishi [0673 4704 1102], Chen Hanbo [7115 5060 0130], Luo Jun, Hu Zhaocheng [5170 2507 5899], Lu Xuzhang, Wang Yaoting [3768 5069 1656], Wang Runsheng, Zhang Huadong, Huang Wei [7806 5524], Yang Fang Zhi, Xiao Xianfa, Zhang Zhong, Liu Yi [0491 3015], Li Mengfu [2621 1125 1133], and Zeng Shaodong;

Responsible persons from the various PLA headquarters, various arms and services, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the office in charge of defense industries, military academies, the PLA Beijing units and the Beijing Garrison: He Zhengwu, Chi Haotian [6688 3185 3944], Gan Weihai [3927 3262 3352], Huang Yukun, Yan Jinsheng [7346 6855 3932], Zhu Yunqian [2612 0061 6197], Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan [5478 2809], Rao Zhengxi [7437 2973 6932], Li Yao [2621 5069], Yu Manyun [0827 4915 0061], Zhou Wenlong;

Li Kaixiang [2621 7030 3276], Mei Jiasheng [2734 0857 3932], Lu Rencan [4151 0088 3503], Peng Lin, Zhang Hancheng [1723 3352 0015], Cheng Jun [2052 6874], Huang Liqing, Xue Shaoqin [5641 1421 0615], Kuang Renrong [6782 0088 6593], Zhou Biao [0719 1753], Li Shian, Song Chengzhi, Jin Rubai, Ding Benchun [0002 2609 3196], Li Yuanming, Chen He [7113 7729], Liao Chengmei [1675 2052 5019], Chi Tianmin, Wang Wenjie, Mo Wenhua [5459 2429 7520], Zhang Wenzhou, Huang Guxian [7806 7711 7359];

Yang Kunshan, Sun San, Ye Zao [0673 5679], Xu Guoxian, Liu Yuesheng, Wang Yaonan [3769 5969 0589], Zhang Guochua, Wang Zhaoxiang, Qiu Ziming [6726 1311 2494], Kuang Fuzhao [2568 0126 0340], He Huiyan [0149 6540 3601], Liu Jinxuan [0491 6855 6513], Wang Guide, Wang Kang [3769 0073], Zhang Yongli [1728 3057 0536], Lo Yijing, Bi Zuhou, Li Renlin, Li Guang [7812 0342], Chen Bin, Li Zaishan [2698 0375 1472], Lo Yuanfa, Zhang Yixiang [1728 6318 4382], Peng Fangfu, Wang Bin;

Zhou Taihe, Zhang Yixiang [1728 5065 5046], Han Shuangting [7281 7175 0080], Wang Yunrui [3769 5686 3843], Wang Zhitao [3769 2535 3447], Ye Chuping [0683 2806 1456], Yu Guangwen, Ji He, Duan Suquan, Tao Hanzhang [7118 3352 4545], Lin Hao [2651 3185], Xie Ming [6200 2494], Chen Manyuan [7115 3355 6678], Li Xuesan [2621 7185 0005], Xiao Hongda, Wang Ronghua, Zhuo Lin, Yuan Shengping, Fu Zhongbi, Wu Xianen, Xiao Wenjiu [5618 2429 3773], Du Wenda, Xu Shenji, Wang Zhenxiang, Pan Yan [3382 8746], Wu Lin, Xue Ming [5641 2494], Hao Zhiping, and Lin Yueqin;

Responsible persons of each democratic party and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and other patriotic personages: Pu Jiexiu, Liu Nianzhi, Wu Chan [0124 4407], Jin Shanbao, Wang Zhuxi [3769 4554 3305], Tian Fuda, Zhao Bingnan, Hua Fengxiang [5478 7685 5046], Ai-xin-jue-luo Fujie, Liu Yunsheng [0491 5366 3932], Fu Xuewen, Zhong Fuguang, Zhang Yuanshan, Weng Fujian [5040 3747 0256], Pei Wenzhong [5952 2429 0022], Chen Daisun [7115 1486 1327], Yan Jiale [7051 6609 0519], Ye Qianyu, He Siyuan [0149 1835 3293], Chen Mingde, Zhao Zili, Liang Shuming [2733 3359 3298], Sun Yueqi [1327 6390 1505], Dong ZhuJun [5516 4554 0689], Tang Shengming, Luo Zhanglong, Chen Jianchen [7115 1696 2525], Wang Jiazhen [3769 1367 2823], Mi Zhanchen [4717 2548 3089], Xu Wentian, Li Poqiu, Ju Zan [1565 6363], Zhang Jie, Wang Weiye, Li Depei, Tang Luda [3282 1462 6670], Yang Gaojian, and A-pei Cai-dan-zhuo-ga [7093 3099 2088 2481 0587 0867];

Noted personages from all walks of life: Tao Tao [7118 3447], Mao Henian [3029 7729 1628], Cheng Wang, Tang Zhenxu, Hou Deyuan, Zheng WanJun [6774 8001 6874], Tao Hengxian [7118 0077 0752], Wang Chengshu, Jiang Shengjie, Xie Guangxuan [6200 0342 6693], Yang Jiachi [2799 1367 1062], Cai Jintao [5591 6855 3447], Peng Huanwu [1756 2719 2976], Wu Zhonghua, Liu Yuanzhang, Tan Haosheng [6151 9694 3932], Chen Shixiang [7115 0013 7534], Zang Bo [1728 6959], Qian Junrui, Yin Da, Feng Zhi, Qian Zhongshu [6929 6988 2579], Fu Maoji [0265 2021 0529], Han Youtong [7281 1636 2717], Yan Zhongping, Lin Jianqing [2651 3386 7230], Mei Xing, Lin Mohan [2651 7817 3211], Tao Dun [7118 6868], Ding Ling, Ai Qing, Liu Baiyu;

He Jingzhi, Situ Huimin, Ma Yanxiang [7456 1750 4382], Jin Shan, Wu Xue [0702 7185], Shi Lemeng [2514 2867 3443], Yuan Wenshu [5913 2429 2992], Dai Ailian [2071 1947 5571], Xu Xiaobing, Wu Yinxian [0702 0603 0752], Hou Baolin, Zhong Jingwen, Du Jinfang, Jia Zhi, Liu Shikun, Fang Jufen [2455 2239 5358], Wang Kun, Bai Shuxiang [4101 3219 3276], Zhao Qing, Cui Meishan, [1508 5019 0810], Yu Lan, Qian Jiang, Xiao San, Diao Guangtan [0431 0342 6009], Zhao Yanxia, A-yi-tu-la, Hua Junwu, Cai Ruohong, Dai Botao [2071 0130 7290], Hu Hua, Song Tao, Han Tianshi [7281 1131 4258], Feng Ding, Lin Ke, He Dongchang, Jia Zhen [6328 7201], [surname indistinct] Qianyi [6197 4135], Pu Anxiu, Zhang Yushou, Wang Qixian, Jing Yanru [2529 2518 1172], Xiao Shuying, Shang Xinjiu, Liu Chunpu;

Ye DuoJia [5509 1122 0857], Xu Yinsheng, Huang Zhong, Liang Zhuohui [2733 8743 6540], Huang Jian [7806 0256], Ma Yanhong, Qu Yinhua, Han Changrui, Huang Shuze, Bai Xiqing, Lu ZhiJun [7627 0037 0193], Ji Zhongpu, Deng Jiadong, Li Xiuzhen [2698 4423 4176], Wu Weiran [0702 5588 3544], Guo Shikui, Shang Tianyu [1424 1131 5940], Wu Yingkai, Yan Renying, Li Hemin, Lin Dong, Zhu Futang [6175 4395 2768], Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055], Mu Qing [4476 7230], Xia Qing, Yin Can [3009 0639], Zeng Yanxiu, Wu Wendao [0702 2429 3614], Zhang Guoji, Zhuang Mingli, Chen Zongji, Hong Sisi, Chen Fushun, Su Hui and Zhao Yunrong;

Responsible persons of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, municipal people's government and other fields and representatives of the model workers: Jia Tingsan, Ye Lin, Wang Chun, Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7378], Mao Lianjue [3029 5114 3778], Li Ligong, Wang Xian, Wang Xiaoyi, Liu Jianfu, Liu Zuchun, Bai Jiefu, Liu Daosheng, She Diqing [0152 3321 3237], Ye Zilong, Chen Kehan, Liao Mosha, Ding Gongnan, Gu Sixiang [7357 1835 6763], Mei Yuelan, Wang Xueli, Xu Qingwen, Liu Zongjie, Zhou Song [0719 1516], Du Baorong, Chen Aiwu, and Shi Chunli;

Representatives of the veteran comrades: Gong Zirong [7895 1311 2837], Zhao Jianmin [6392 0256 3046], Liu Youguang, Li Zhizhong [2621 6347 1813], Zhao Zherqing, Bai Zhimin, Liu Xinquan, Song Yiping, Xu Yunbei, Zeng San, Lu Ping, Zhou Lin, Zhang Mingyuan, Li Lian, Qiang Xiaochu [1730 2556 0443], Li Zhengting, Zhao Boping, Meng Yongqian [1322 3938 3383], Yang Yichen, Li Xiebo [2621 7327 0130], Sun Zuobin, Tang Fanglei [0781 2455 7191], Rao Xing [7437 5281], Li Fanfu, Liu Jiping, Wang Lanxi [3769 7061 6007], Yao Zhongming, Li Shouxuan, Zheng Weishan, Zhu Shaotian, Wu Kejian, Shi Zhe, Zhang Ye [1728 8518], Wu Jinnan [0124 2516 0589], Huo Fan [7202 3131], Zhang Jinbao, Liao Mengxing [1675 1125 6821], Li Bo [one character indistinct], Deng Liujin, Chen Congying [7115 3827 5391], Wang Dingguo, Qian Xijun [6929 1585 6874], Liu Ying, Peng Ru [1756 0320], Xie Fei [6200 7378], Zhong Yuelin, Ma [one character indistinct], Xuan, Pu Yun [5543 0061], Ma Luzhen [7456 4389 6297], Wang Yizhi, Zhang Jieqing [1728 3381 3237], Peng Jingqiu [1756 6975 4428], Zeng Biyi [2582 4310 3354], Sun Yijin [1327 0110 3866], Huang Jie, Chen Lan and Zhu Zhongli;

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Also present at the memorial meeting were: Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu [6392 2429 3940], Gao Dongbang, Zheng Siyuan [6774 1835 6678], Li Wei, Shi Yong, Wang Yi [3769 2253], Li Pu [2621 2528], Zheng Boke, Gao Fuyou, Lu Yu [7120 4416], Wu Zhenying, Liu Zhende, Zhang Shouba, Hao Miao [6787 5379], Li Yisheng and Gu Chengmin [7357 2110 2404].

AFP Report on Attendance

OW171444 Paris AFP in English 1429 GMT 17 May 80

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 17 (AFP)--Four leading figures excluded at the beginning of the year from the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party attended today's funeral ceremonies for former President Liu Shaoqi at the Great Hall of the People.

But the presence of Mao Zedong's former bodyguard and vice-president of the party Wang Dongxing, former Mayor of Beijing Wu De, former Vice-Premier Ji Dengkui and former Commander of the Beijing Military Region General Chen Xilian meant according to observers here that they have apparently retained their relatively important functions.

Asked about this, an official spokesman said that he was unable to say exactly what were these functions.

AFP on Absent Officials

OW181426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1417 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (AFP)--Two high-ranking Chinese--Marshal Ye Jianying, who carries out the functions of head of state, and General Xu Shiyu--were conspicuously absent from yesterday's funeral ceremonies honoring former President Liu Shaoqi.

Theirs were the only two unexplained absences among the members of the Political Bureau. Although two other members were not present, there were official reasons for their absence. Vice-President Li Xiannian is on an official trip abroad, and 88-year-old Marshal Liu Bocheng is in poor health.

General Xu, former commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, is rumored to be in serious disagreement with Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, whom he protected when the latter was in disgrace in 1976. The rumors, reported in a Taiwan newspaper, have been denied by Chinese leaders.

According to the newspaper, a violent dispute erupted recently between Deputy Deng and General Xu, the latter irritated at not having been returned to national-level official duties after leaving his Guangzhou command post at the beginning of the year.

The newspaper said that the general, who is 74, was arrested following the incident, but official sources have called attention to General Xu's presence at celebrations in Nanking on May 1, later than the supposed arrest.

Marshal Ye, who as president of the National Congress carries out the duties of chief of state, is usually seen at important ceremonies in Beijing despite his age, 82, and his poor health. If he is absent, the official news agency reports that he is not in the capital.

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Marshal Ye is one of the officials most strongly opposed to any attack on the prestige of Mao Zedong, who was responsible for the disgrace and imprisonment of the late Liu Shaoqi, now officially rehabilitated.

Both Marshal Ye and General Xu sent flowers to the funeral ceremonies yesterday.

Text of Deng Speech

OW170920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the memorial speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, at the memorial meeting held here today for Liu Shaoqi, the late vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of China:

We are gathered here today to mourn with profound grief Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, who dedicated the whole of his militant life to the cause of communism. He was a long-tested and outstanding party and state leader loved and respected by the whole party and the people of all our nationalities.

Actuated by their reactionary motives of scheming to usurp supreme leadership of the party and the state during the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company, taking advantage of our party's shortcomings and mistakes, deliberately framed Comrade Liu Shaoqi and persecuted him cruelly. He died of illness in Kaifeng, Henan Province, on November 12, 1969. His death was a great loss to our party and our people. On the basis of a wealth of conclusive evidence accumulated in the course of meticulous investigation and review, the 11th party Central Committee, at its fifth plenary session, thoroughly repudiated the accusations made against Comrade Liu Shaoqi, and solemnly redressed the wrongs done him and rehabilitated his reputation. This principled stand of our party, that is, seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever discovered, won hearty support from the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of the earliest members of the Communist Party of China. Born in 1898 in Ningxiang County, Hunan Province, he took part in the 1919 May 4th movement in his youth, joined the Socialist Youth League in 1920 and became a member of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921, shortly after its founding. From 1922 to 1932, he was involved mainly with the workers movement and underground party work. He participated in leading, one after another, the general strike of coal miners and railway workers in Anyuan, the May 30th general strike in Shanghai, the general strike of Guangzhou and Hong Kong workers and the heroic struggle of Wuhan workers to seize back the British Concession there. He was elected a member of the Central Committee at the Fifth National Congress of the C.P.C. held in April 1927. After the failure of the great revolution (the first revolutionary civil war), he did underground party work in Shanghai, Tianjin, northeast China and north China under ferocious white terror, being one of the leaders of the Hebei provincial party committee at one time and secretary of the Manchuria provincial party committee at another. In January 1931, he was elected a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee at the fourth plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee of the party. In the autumn of that year, he became director of the Workers Department of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party group in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In the winter of 1932, Comrade Liu Shaoqi arrived in the central revolutionary base area in Jiangxi and served as chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and later as secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee. He took part in the Long March of 25,000 li, serving as the representative of the party Central Committee in the eighth and then the Fifth Army Corps of the Red Army and director of the Political Department of the Third Army Corps. At the Zunyi meeting held in January 1935, which was vital to the Chinese revolution, Comrade Liu Shaoqi gave firm support to the correct line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong.

In the spring of 1936, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, as secretary of the Northern Bureau of the party Central Committee, correctly implemented in north China the party's policy of national united front against Japanese aggression, consolidating and extending the victories of the 1935 December 9th movement led by the party. During the early period of the war against Japanese aggression, he went far behind enemy lines, boldly arousing the masses to carry out the national salvation movement against Japanese aggression in accordance with the strategic policy put forward by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong for independent guerrilla warfare in the enemy's rear areas, and effectively leading the work of founding the new anti-Japanese armed forces in Shanxi and establishing anti-Japanese base areas in north China. In the winter of 1938, Comrade Liu Shaoqi went south, serving as secretary of the Central Plains Bureau of the party Central Committee and helping organize and establish anti-Japanese base areas in central China. Receiving an assignment at a critical moment following the south Anhui incident in 1941, he became political commissar of the New Fourth Army and, in May of the same year, secretary of the Central China Bureau of the party Central Committee. He worked alongside Chen Yi and other comrades and quickly ended the difficult situation of the New Fourth Army and revived and expanded the revolutionary forces in central China.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of the principal leaders of our party for a long time. He returned to Yanan in 1943 and then became a member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Military Commission. At the seventh national party congress in 1945, he was elected a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. When the enemy attacked Yanan in the spring of 1947, Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrades Zhou Enlai, Ren Bishi and Peng Dehuai remained in north Shaanxi to direct the nationwide liberation war and campaign to defend the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. In these circumstances, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, on order of the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, moved to north China as secretary of the working committee of the C.P.C. Central Committee and joined Comrade Zhu De in taking charge of the party Central Committee's day-to-day work.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was elected vice-chairman of the central people's government at the Chinese People's Consultative Conference in September 1949. He was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the first session of the first National People's Congress in 1954. At the eighth national party congress in 1956, he was elected a member of the Central Committee, a member and Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and vice-chairman of the party Central Committee. At the first session of the Second National People's Congress in April 1959, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was elected chairman of the People's Republic of China. He held the post until his death.

For decades, Comrade Liu Shaoqi waged unremitting struggle and made immortal contributions to the consolidation and development of the party, to the victory of the new democratic revolution, to the victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to the expansion of the international communist movement, winning love and respect from the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a Marxist theorist of our party. He consistently stressed the importance of uniting theory and practice, was diligent in investigation, study and the summing up of experience, and was good at raising practical experience to the height of theory. He made important contributions in both practice and theory to our party building, to the workers movement in our country and to party work in the white areas. The theoretical viewpoints and ideological principles he advanced in these respects crystallized the experience accumulated by the party and the people in their heroic struggle over the past decades; and were a component of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi dedicated his life's energy to making our party a Marxist-Leninist party, to defending the party's ideological and organizational purity, to consolidating and expanding its ranks, to safeguarding its solidarity and unity, to establishing fundamental guiding principles for inner-party life and to strengthening the party's ties with the masses. Being the first to advance the concept of Mao Zedong Thought, he publicized it energetically at the seventh national congress of the party. "How To Be a Good Communist" and his other works on party building, which have educated vast numbers of our party members, have become our party's invaluable spiritual wealth.

One of the principal leaders and organizers of China's workers movement over a long period, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was good at combining the party's political tasks with the workers' vital interests and organizing them in fruitful struggles. The ideas he advocated tirelessly in the early stage of China's labour movement, of emphasizing the trade union's organizational role, of raising the workers' political consciousness and of paying attention to their vital interests, continue to be of guiding significance.

China was hurled into the white terror after the failure of the great revolution in 1927. Confronted with Kuomintang counter-revolutionary suppression, some cadres in the party developed a tendency towards rash resistance. Comrade Liu Shaoqi advocated the need in the work among the masses to make use of public and legal means as far as possible, exploit the contradictions in the enemy's ranks, win over allies and be careful to wage appropriate struggles in light of the political awareness of the masses so as to preserve and expand the party's revolutionary forces in the white areas. Although his correct position was repressed and vilified at the time, the experience he summed up about work in the white areas on the eve of the war of resistance against Japan won attention in the party and played an important role in the white areas during that war and in the subsequent war of liberation.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi upheld a correct stand in the major struggles over the political line of the party during the new democratic revolution. He waged firm struggles against the "left" adventurism of Li Lisan, the "left" opportunism of Wang Ming, the criminal activities of Zhang Guotao to split the party during the Long March and the right opportunism of Wang Ming in the early stage of the resistance against Japan. History shows that Comrade Liu Shaoqi deserved to be called a staunch and mature proletarian revolutionary.

After the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, as one of the principal leaders of the party and state, took an active part in formulating and implementing the political lines, principles and policies for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. He upheld the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. In the report he made on behalf of the Central Committee to the party's eighth national congress, which was convened after the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in China had been completed in the main, he proposed shifting the focus of the party's work to economic construction and making every effort to raise the social forces of production. During the period of economic difficulties in the early sixties, he made a deep-going study of the actual situation, heeded the views of the masses, showed deep concern for the safety of the country and the weal and woe of the people, and justly supported the correct policy of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising of standards, and achieved outstanding success in his efforts.

Like any other proletarian revolutionary who could not be without flaws and errors of this sort or that, Comrade Liu Shaoqi, too, had some shortcomings and mistakes in his work. However, he always faithfully implemented the party Central Committee's political line and domestic and foreign policies and unswervingly adhered to the party's mass line and democratic centralism.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a communist with a lofty moral character. He always paid great attention to studying Marxist-Leninist theory and was good at integrating with practice, thoroughly investigating and concretely analyzing problems, in line with theoretical principles. He was a person with political foresight and sagacity. We should learn from his scientific attitude of combining theory and practice.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi shared weal and woe with the people. He stressed that the chairman of the state was a servant of the people, that in revolutionary work no job should be regarded as superior to another, and that one should serve the people wholeheartedly at every post. Proceeding from the interests of the people, he always had the courage to correct shortcomings and mistakes in work and to accept responsibility for them. He maintained his revolutionary faith as a communist even in the bitterly hard time when he was cruelly persecuted by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company. We should learn from his revolutionary attitude of boundless faith in the party and the people.

His words were matched by his deeds. He set an example in fulfilling what he required in "How To Be a Good Communist" of all party members in cultivating party spirit. He was fearless in upholding truth and resisting erroneous ideas, never concealing his own views. He respected collective leadership and obeyed party decisions, always placing himself in the midst of the organization. We should learn from his revolutionary style of firmly adhering to principles and strictly observing discipline.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was calm, resourceful and staunch in struggle against the enemy. He remained faithful and unyielding during his two arrests by reactionary authorities. He never evaded hardship or danger at the critical moment of the revolution, but instead, always chose to go to the most difficult place and shoulder the heaviest task. We should learn from his valiant and indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Respected and beloved Comrade Liu Shaoqi left us more than ten years ago. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company fabricated evidence, concealed the truth and made false charges against him, trying to erase his name from the history of the Chinese revolution. But, as Comrade Liu Shaoqi said in his hardest time: "However, history is written by the people." Now history has declared the complete bankruptcy of the plot of Lin Biao, the gang of four and company. History is just towards every founding member and leader of New China, and the merit of no one shall be forgotten. Comrade Liu Shaoqi, like Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, will always live in the hearts of the people of all our nationalities.

In this new period of historical development, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities face the arduous task of the four modernizations. The fundamental guarantee for accomplishing this historical task is upholding and improving leadership by the party and strengthening its fighting power. Commemorating Comrade Liu Shaoqi means first and foremost carrying out his behests and building our party into a fine party, restoring and developing our party's good traditions and style of work in every respect, and making our party truly the force at the core of China's socialist cause, so that it will lead the people of all our nationalities, with one heart and one mind, in working for the great goal of socialist modernization.

Eternal glory to Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

Beijing Press Honors Liu

OW170258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)--The BEIJING DAILY today devotes a full page to photos of Liu Shaoqi's activities in the capital under the banner caption "Comrade Shaoqi, the Beijing People Cherish Your Memory."

The paper frontpages a report announcing the holding of a memorial meeting this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People, which will be broadcast live by radio and T.V. The same page carried an article recalling the numerous visits Liu Shaoqi paid to the Capital Iron and Steel Complex and the encouragement he gave to the workers.

The CHINA YOUTH NEWS frontpages a photo of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Chen Yun and Soong Ching Ling receiving outstanding young people in socialist construction. There is a streamer headline: "Comrade Shaoqi, We Young People Honour Your Memory Deeply."

An editorial board article reviews Liu Shaoqi's teachings to the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes its entire second page to an article on Liu Shaoqi's work in central China before liberation and its whole fourth page to photos showing him among the people.

The GUANGMING DAILY and WORKERS' DAILY also carry photos and articles featuring the great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary.

Further Beijing Press Coverage

OW180826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY and other Beijing newspapers today devoted most of their space to news and photos of the memorial meeting for Liu Shaoqi and the text of the memorial speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping at the meeting.

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All papers carried a black-bordered streamer reading "Eternal Glory to Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a Great Marxist and Proletarian Revolutionary!" Under banner headlines, all papers front-paged the memorial meeting attended by party and state leaders and more than 10,000 representatives of the people of all walks of life. All papers carried a large photo across the front page showing the party and state leaders at the memorial meeting. Another front page photo showed Hua Guofeng shaking hands with Wang Gunagmei, widow of Liu Shaoqi.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY gave its top right corner of the front page to a quotation from Deng Xiaoping's memorial speech saying that Liu Shaoqi had made immortal contributions to the Chinese revolution, to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to the international communist movement and won love and respect from the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of China.

The paper had a large picture across page three showing the full scene of the memorial meeting. Under the picture was a list of names of the leading members of various departments of the party, the government and the People's Liberation Army, and representatives of various circles in the capital attending the memorial meeting.

The BEIJING DAILY carried a group of pictures showing mourning activities in the capital. One of them showed the wreaths people laid before the monument to the people's heroes in the centre of the Tiananmen Square.

The GUANGMING DAILY carried a long poem praising Liu Shaoqi as a communist who would live forever in the hearts of the people.

The Beijing papers also carried signed articles in memory of Liu Shaoqi.

PENG ZHEN, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

OW170002 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] After 16 days of brilliant performances, the 1980 festival of spare-time balladry creations of staff members and workers from several provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions ended on 15 May. Some 99 plays, rich in content and varied in form, were performed during the festival, manifesting the flourishing development of spare-time literary and art creation among China's working masses. Forty-five plays were selected as outstanding creations.

The festival was attended by Peng Zhen, Zhang Tingfa, Wang Renzhong, Tan Zhenlin, Shi Liang, Han Xianchu, Ji Fang, Liu Lantao and Wang Kunlun. They received all the performers who participated in the festival.

Certificates of merit were presented to the outstanding performers by the responsible personnel of the Culture Ministry and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CCP SECRETARY SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING

OW190144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 May--The 5th Standing Committee of the All-China Youth Federation held its 20th (enlarged) session in Beijing 16-18 May.

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Federation Chairman Hu Qili delivered a report at the session on the work situation after the first session of the fifth Standing Committee, as well as on future work plans. He pointed out that in accordance with the party's line, policies and principles for the new period and in light of the central task of socialist modernization building, the All-China Youth Federation and the federation organizations in various localities have carried out activities of various kinds and made contributions in the cause of uniting young people of various nationalities and from all walks of life to take part in the building of the four modernizations, the strengthening of friendly exchanges with youths of other countries and promoting Taiwan's return to the motherland. He also reviewed the significance of the federation's operating a tourist business for young people and the achievements it has made. He expressed the hope that the federation organizations in various localities would continue to work hard, consolidate and develop our young people's revolutionary patriotic united front and make still greater contributions to the motherland and the people.

During the session, Song Renqiong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat, met with the participants and urged the young people to bring their talents into full play and play an important role in the building of the four modernizations.

Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, also attended and spoke at the session.

After thorough consultation, the session unanimously agreed to additionally elect Li Rui (Lin) [2621 3843 3829], Rong Hongren [2837 7703 0088] and (Liu) Hanliang [0491 3352 5328] as the vice chairmen of the All-China Youth Federation, and Wang Hua (female) [3769 5478], Fan Zeng [5400 2582], Jin (Jian) [6855 7003] and Han Meilin [7281 5019 2651] as the members of the All-China Youth Federation Standing Committee.

PLA COMPUTERIZES SYSTEM FOR RETRIEVING MATERIALS IN CHINESE

OW161008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 May--A certain research institute of the PLA Air Force has successfully developed a system for retrieving Chinese-character data in small single-user electronic computers.

Departments and experts concerned have tested and accepted this system and have confirmed the feasibility of its design. The system represents an organic combination of Chinese characters' input and output as well as data retrieval and furnishes an encouraging practical experience and systematic design for a wider application of electronic computers in the retrieval of Chinese-character data.

The use of electronic computers to retrieve Chinese-character data is new technology. The Air Force research institute makes use of Chinese-manufactured equipment in the entire system for retrieving Chinese-character data. The system has a simple structure, is low priced, locates data easily and is very handy. It may be used for military purposes and may have wide applications in plants, mines, enterprises, libraries, household registration organs, material supply management organs and administrative departments. It serves as a communications link between man and machine. A user gives orders by means of the keys whenever necessary. The magnetic discs of the system's assemblage store several million Chinese characters. In the data room are kept large quantities of Chinese-character data magnetic tapes which can be used on the machine at any time to retrieve data.

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The first copy of the Chinese-character data may be obtained within minutes, or as fast as within seconds, after the data-retrieval formula is fed into the computer. If several copies of data with the same substance are needed, all you have to do is depress the keys on the Chinese-language typewriter. This will save a large amount of management personnel, improve the method of work and raise work efficiency by introducing an automatic, miniature and handy way to store and exchange book materials and files.

The system for retrieving Chinese-character data was successfully developed by scientific researchers of the Air Force research institute in less than 3 years, thanks to the powerful support and assistance of the related scientific research units and factories.

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ENROLLMENT IN PLA MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

OW170302 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 May--The Ministry of Education and the PLA Political Department recently issued a joint circular on this year's enrollment work for military institutes and schools. The circular calls on the various localities and departments to effectively strengthen their leadership over the enrollment work of military institutes and schools; to vigorously propagate the importance of accelerating the establishment of a modern revolutionary army and of training backbone leaders at all levels and professional technical personnel; and to actively encourage youth to register and take entrance examinations for military schools.

The circular says that at present the PLA has 54 military technical institutes and schools and command institutes and schools which this year will enroll over 15,000 senior middle school graduates from the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The circular states that enrollment regulations and measures for institutes and schools will comply with the regulations for enrollment work for higher institutes issued by the Ministry of Education. To ensure that freshmen meet the physical standards of military schools, candidates whose first choice is military schools and whose grades meet qualifications standards for enrollment will be given priority for a physical examination. Candidates who designate military schools as their second or third choice will take the physical examination as soon as possible during the enrollment process. Physical examinations will be given by military hospitals as often as possible. If there are no military hospitals nearby, physical examinations may be given by commissioned local hospitals with the assistance of local people's armed forces departments. The expenses for physical examinations as well as the traveling expenses of student candidates will be borne by the military schools involved.

Students registering for military school entrance examinations are to be between 17 and 20 (born between 1 September 1960 and 1 September 1963). The military schools will be responsible for handling procedures for students who have been enrolled as freshmen to join the PLA according to related regulations.

The circular says that the nation's 22 key military technical higher institutions--the Signal Engineering Institute, the Engineering Technical Institute, the Luoyang Foreign Language Institute, the Nanjing Foreign Language Institute, the Topographic Institute, the Antichemical Warfare Institute, the Electronic Engineering Institute, the Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Military Medical Universities, the Logistic Engineering Institute, the Advance Ordnance School, the Naval Engineering Institute, the 2d Naval Artillery Institute, the Air Force Engineering Institute, the 2d Air Force Antiaircraft Institute, the Artillery Technical Institute, the 2d Artillery Technical Institute, the Armored Technical Institute, the Engineering Institute of PLA Engineering Corps and the Railway Corps Engineering Institute--are given first priority in enrolling freshmen, while the other military technical and command institutes and schools have second priority in enrolling freshmen.

General enrollment regulations will be sent directly to the related provincial, municipal and autonomous regional enrollment committees by the military colleges and schools.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU PRAISES LIU SHAOQI'S CONTRIBUTIONS

OW181849 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's government and provincial CPPCC committee watched at the provincial CCP committee's meeting room the memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Shaoqi relayed live by the Central TV Station on the afternoon of 17 May. They mourned with profound grief Comrade Liu Shaoqi, the great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary.

Responsible Comrades of the provincial CCP committee Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Li Shinong, Zhang Kaifan, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, and (Lan Ganting); of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin, Yang Ming, and Yang Changzong; of the provincial people's government Meng Jiaqin, Guo Tixiang and Meng Fulin; and of the provincial CPPCC committee Wei Jianzhang, Wu Yanqiu, (Zhao Wujie), Wang Zenong, Sun Youqiao, (Kang Lezhang) and Fang Qikun watched the live relay of the memorial meeting. After the relay ended, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee held a meeting to discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's eulogy at the memorial meeting and the RENMIN RIBAO editorial "Restore the True Qualities of Mao Zedong Thought--On the Rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi."

During the meeting, the participants cherished the memory of Comrade Shaoqi's kind concern for Anhui, and his tremendous contributions to the Chinese revolution in his lifetime. First Secretary Zhang Jingfu of the provincial CCP committee said: Entrusted by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Shaoqi came to Anhui during the war of resistance against Japan. He resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, repudiated Wang Ming's erroneous line and led us in winning the victory of the counterattack in self-defense and in founding the revolutionary base in central China. After nationwide liberation in 1958, Comrade Shaoqi came to Anhui again to inspect work on industrial, agricultural, education and other fronts and gave some important instructions. During the 3 years of difficulties, Comrade Shaoqi personally helped us solve the problem concerning the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and to establish and perfect the party's democratic centralism, thereby enabling us to overcome difficulties.

The provincial CCP committee urged the vast numbers of party members, cadres and people in Anhui to mourn Comrade Shaoqi with concrete actions by conscientiously studying the eulogy and the 16 May RENMIN RIBAO editorial so as to restore the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought, effectively implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," revive the party's fine work style and traditions, carry out the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, take a firm grip on the work to reexamine and redress frame-ups and wrong verdicts involved in the frame-up against Comrade Liu Shaoqi, raise the party's fighting capability and speed up the pace of the four modernizations.

XU SHIYOU ATTENDS JIANGSU CEREMONY FOR LIU SHAOQI

OW180608 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The broad masses of cadres, people and PLA commanders and fighters were joined yesterday by the responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Nanjing PLA units, the military institutes and schools in Nanjing and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District in mourning Comrade Liu Shaoqi, late vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of China.

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Comrade Xu Shiyou, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Hua Luogeng, famous mathematician and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who happened to be in Nanjing, and others joined the masses of armymen and people in Nanjing in mourning Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

The national flag was flown at half-mast in all party, government and PLA buildings, enterprises and schools yesterday, and all recreational activities were suspended throughout the province.

On the afternoon of 17 May, the responsible party, government and PLA comrades of Jiangsu and Nanjing and the Nanjing PLA units visited a photo exhibition on the life of Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, at the conference hall of the provincial party committee. The photos on display illustrate that the life of Comrade Liu Shaoqi is one of glory and struggle. The photos also reflect the tremendous exploits performed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi for the party, the country and the masses of people during several decades of struggle from the (?revolutionary years) to the period of socialist construction.

Deeply impressed by the photo exhibition, some veteran comrades who once fought together with Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "Comrade Liu Shaoqi was indeed a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary who devoted his entire life to [words indistinct]". Many other comrades said: "No one should write off Comrade Shaoqi's indelible contributions to the party, the army and the people of all nationalities in our country; they will live forever in our hearts and will always be an example for us to follow."

At 1600 yesterday, the responsible comrades of Jiangsu, Nanjing and the Nanjing PLA units joined the masses of cadres and the personnel of their own units to watch with profound grief the televised Beijing memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

JIANGXI CONGRESS MEETING STRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY, PRICES

HK180636 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpts] The third meeting of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 15 May after 3 days in session. The meeting seriously discussed and considered the bills presented before it, adopted resolutions and approved appointments and dismissals. Liu Junxiu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided at the session on 15 May and gave a speech. Also present were Vice Chairmen Li Yizhang, Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang.

During the meeting Vice Chairman Xie Xianghuang conveyed the spirit of the 14th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, (Shi Xianxiu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, delivered a report on the state of social order in the province. Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court; Chen Keguang, president of the provincial people's procuratorate; and (Shi Xianxiu) delivered reports on plans for gradually putting into effect the law of criminal procedure. (Zheng Xin), director of the provincial commodity price bureau, gave a report on the state of prices in the province. The meeting discussed the draft revision of the PRC marriage law, adopted a resolution on plans for putting into effect the law of criminal procedure, and approved appointments and dismissals.

The meeting held: There has been a notable improvement in social order in the province. This has played a positive role in upholding normal order in work, production, daily life and society, and in safeguarding the smooth progress of the four modernizations. However, there are still many problems. Sabotage activities of criminal elements are still very prominent. Major crimes are constantly occurring. In some places, the criminal elements are still very arrogant. Law and order is still not stable enough in some towns.

The meeting demanded that public security organs, courts and procuratorates closely cooperate, fight together, and further rely on and launch the masses to deal resolute and prompt blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents, and other criminal elements. It is necessary to deal severely and skillfully according to law with major criminals, and to deflate their arrogance, in order to safeguard the situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of building the four modernizations. It is necessary to combine punishment with education and reform, and strengthen education in the legal system. It is particularly necessary to step up education for youths and juveniles.

The meeting expressed satisfaction with the work done by the political and legal departments at all levels in the province in gradually putting into effect the law of criminal procedure since its adoption and promulgation by the second session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting held: It is necessary to continue to make efforts and create conditions to get a good grasp of assigning and training judicial cadres and lawyers and augmenting and strengthening the force handling cases. The meeting also demanded that government departments concerned actively support and cooperate with this work and seriously solve a number of actual problems in the political and legal departments, to insure the all-round implementation of the law of criminal procedure.

The meeting seriously discussed commodity prices, an issue of concern to all the people in the province. The meeting held: A number of serious problems continue to exist in commodity price work in the province. Certain places, departments, enterprises and units pay no heed to the interests of the whole, violate price policy and discipline, arbitrarily expand the scope of commodities with readjusted prices, and increase the range of price hikes. Indiscriminate and disguised price increases can be found virtually everywhere. These problems increase the burden on the consumers and have aroused strong reaction among the masses.

The meeting held: The state organs at all levels and the departments concerned throughout the province must immediately take action to resolutely implement the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee and State Council, strengthen leadership, rely on the masses, seriously implement the price policy, strengthen price controls, and rapidly curb and correct the phenomena of indiscriminate and disguised price hikes and indiscriminate charging of fees, to insure the basic stability of market prices.

At the session on the afternoon of 15 May, the meeting heard an explanation given by Vice Governor Xu Qin on the specifics of changing the status of Juijiang Municipality to bring it under direct administration by the provincial authorities, and bringing Lushan under the administration of Juijiang Municipality.

The meeting unanimously approved appointments and dismissals. (Tian Chonglu) was appointed director of the General Office of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S COURTS REDRESS LIU SHAOQI-RELATED CASES

SK181137 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, since the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province, under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, have taken up as a serious political task the work to reexamine and correct the cases of those who were involved in the trumped-up case of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and who were convicted. Through all-out efforts over the past 2 months, they have basically completed the reexamination of these cases.

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In reexamining and redressing these cases, the people's court at all levels coordinated closely with departments concerned. They also conducted painstaking political and ideological work in order to lead the vast number of cadres and the masses to unite as one, to look ahead and to work with one heart and one mind in achieving the four modernizations.

The work to reexamine and redress the cases of those who were involved and convicted as a result of the trumped-up case against Comrade Liu Shaoqi enables the injustices suffered by the victims to be remedied, and enables the enthusiasm of a large number of persons, including victims, their family members and their children, to be brought fully into play. This work also gives important impetus to further ending turmoil, restoring order, and distinguishing right from wrong on a large number of key problems, as well as enabling the broad masses of cadres and the people to further emancipate their minds, unify their understanding and actively and unswervingly implement the party's line, principle and policy.

At present, the intermediate people's court in various prefectures and municipalities are organizing all forces to check and accept one by one the cases reexamined by the people's courts of various counties and districts, so that under no conditions will any person who was involved in the case of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and who was convicted suffer a permanent injustice.

NINE RESCUED TAIWANESE FISHERMEN LEAVE SHANGHAI FOR HOME

OW182138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Shanghai, 18 May--Da Yong No One, a fishing boat belonging to the Da You Fishing Company of Jilong, Taiwan, sank at 0410 hours on 3 May after colliding with the Cyprus-registered Diamond while fishing in the East China Sea. Captain Pan Sanyi and eight crewmen were rescued and sent to Shanghai where the Shanghai Municipal Fishermen's Trade Union sympathized with them, gave them a warm reception and took care of their daily needs while in Shanghai.

The nine unfortunate Taiwanese fellow fishermen have now left Shanghai for Taiwan via Hong Kong. While in Shanghai, they went to Nanjing to pay a visit to the Dr Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and toured Suzhou City, the Chang Jiang Bridge at Nanjing and the former residence of Dr Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VISITS LIU SHAOQI EXHIBIT

OW180436 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] A photographic exhibition on Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, opened at the Shanghai Museum this morning. The exhibition is sponsored jointly by the Shanghai Municipal Cultural Bureau, the Shanghai branch of the Union of Chinese Photographers and the Shanghai branch of the Union of Chinese Artists.

Attending the exhibition were leading comrades from the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government, the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, and the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC committee, including Chen Guodong, Yan Youmin, Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Chen Jinhua, Wang Jian, He Yixiang, Li Baoqi, Li Gancheng, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jinxiang, Liu Jingui, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng and Zhao Zukang. Also attending the exhibition were responsible persons from the municipal CCP committee, the bureaus, departments, offices, districts and counties under the municipal people's government, as well as noted personages from all walks of life. They all came to watch the exhibition with respect and love for Comrade Shaoqi.

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All 160 photographs on display are true records of immortal achievements made by Comrade Shaoqi during the first revolutionary war, during the war of resistance against Japan, during the war of liberation and during the socialist revolution and socialist construction. These photographs embody Comrade Shaoqi's fine work style of going deep into the realities of life and of maintaining links with the masses. All participants in the exhibition are deeply moved and educated by his revolutionary spirit.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI MEMORIAL MEETING FOR LIU SHAOQI

OW180625 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 80

[Summary] With the deepest grief, 10 million armymen and people of Shanghai yesterday listened to or watched the live television relay of the solemn memorial meeting held in Beijing for Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary.

"Comrade Liu Shaoqi once studied, worked and fought in Shanghai. After the nationwide liberation, Comrade Shaoqi inspected the work of Shanghai on many occasions, and held cordial talks with workers, peasants and people from all walks of life in Shanghai. The people of Shanghai respected and loved Comrade Shaoqi. The national flag was flown at half-mast throughout the city yesterday to express the deep sorrow, and all recreational activities also were suspended.

"Shanghai's memorial service for Comrade Liu Shaoqi began at 1600 hours yesterday. The leading party, government and PLA comrades of Shanghai joined the masses of armymen and people in watching the live television relay of Beijing's memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Shaoqi. They listened to the memorial speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. High in the center of the hall of the municipal people's government was a huge streamer with the inscription 'Eternal Glory to Comrade Liu Shaoqi, a Great Marxist and Proletarian Revolutionary!' The portrait of Comrade Liu Shaoqi was flanked by wreaths presented by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government.

"The live television relay of Beijing's memorial meeting was watched also by First Secretary Chen Guodong; Secretaries Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi and Xia Zhengnong; and Deputy Secretaries Chen Yi and Chen Jinhua of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Vice Mayors Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Pei Xianbai and Yang Ti; and the responsible comrades of each department, office and committee under the municipal party committee and the municipal people's government.

"Watching the television relay at the hall of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and the auditorium of the municipal CPPCC committee were Chairman Yan Youmin and Vice Chairmen Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; Chairman Wang Yiping and Vice Chairmen Zhang Chengzong, Feng Depei, Li Gancheng, (Jing Renqiu), Lu Yudao, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, (Yang Xinwu) and (Tang Binyuan) of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee; and the responsible personnel of all democratic parties and mass organizations in Shanghai. Leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including He Yixiang, Li Baoqi, (Jiang Yutian), (Bi Hao), (Chen Tiexiang), (Xiang Jin) and (Ang Wanbing), also joined the masses of commanders and fighters in watching the televised ceremony from Beijing."

After the ceremony was over, discussion meetings and other memorial activities were held by the Shanghai armymen and people. An 86 year-old woman who met Comrade Liu Shaoqi some 22 years ago during his inspection tour in Shanghai's Jiading County said: "You were very close to the commune members, and we will never forget what you have done to us."

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Other commune members said: "The memory of Comrade Shaoqi will forever remain in our hearts." A responsible trade union official pointed out: "While embarking on a new march toward the four modernizations, we must study Comrade Liu Shaoqi's important instructions on the workers movement and trade union work. Under the party leadership, we workers must unite as one and work with one mind and one heart for the four modernizations."

Tan Jiazhen, chairman of the Shanghai branch of the China Democratic League, said: "We intellectuals and democratic party members were once vilified as the social foundation of Liu Shaoqi's revisionist line. The rehabilitation of Comrade Liu Shaoqi and reversal of his biggest frame-up are actually a rehabilitation of all intellectuals and democratic party members."

In mourning Comrade Liu Shaoqi, people from all walks of life in Shanghai pledged to learn Comrade Liu Shaoqi's great spirit of proletarian revolution work with one mind and one heart to carry out Comrade Shaoqi's behests, and confidently devote themselves to the grand four modernizations.

SHANGHAI COMMENTARY ON CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

OW161152 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The college entrance examination for senior middle school graduates of 1980 will be held in a few weeks. Now is a busy time for those reviewing lessons in preparation for the entrance examination.

As the examination time draws closer, it is entirely correct for parents to urge the children to make the best use of time by studying harder and being well prepared for the entrance examination. All parents hope their children pass the examination and go to college. This is wholly understandable. However, we must be realistic. We must realize that China's economy is still not quite developed. We cannot expect our higher education to flourish overnight. Each year only a small fraction of our senior middle school students can expect to go to college. The overwhelming majority of them will have to study in polytechnic or night schools, or join the agricultural and industrial production forces.

Those who can go to college will no doubt learn a great deal and make greater contributions to the four modernizations. But those who cannot go to college need not despair. They can also make great contributions to the four modernizations and scale scientific and cultural heights by studying hard independently while working on their jobs.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU COASTAL SURVEY--The Jiangsu coastal area and tidewater resources comprehensive survey team has recently conducted a comprehensive survey of the entire coast line of Jiangsu, laying a very good foundation for the coming comprehensive survey of the coastal area and tidewater resources. The team was set up on the instructions of the State Council and the provincial people's government and is made up of over 400 experts, professors and scientists from 70 institutes both in and outside of Jiangsu Province. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 May 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG PREFECTURE FLOOD PREVENTION--After Longquan and Suichang counties were hit by hailstorms and heavy rains, many counties in Lishui Prefecture are taking precautionary steps against floods. Flood prevention commands have been set up in these counties to work around the clock. Cadres in Longquan, Suichang, Yunhe, Lishui and [name indistinct] counties have inspected 1,176 major reservoirs and water ponds. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 May 80 OW]

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XI ZHONGXUN, OTHER GUANGDONG LEADERS WATCH LIU MEMORIAL RITES

HK190507 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 19 May 80

[Summary] Responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the Guangzhou area watched or listened to the broadcast of Liu Shaoqi's memorial service on 17 May. They included Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Wu Nansheng, Yin Linping, Wu Lengxi, Kou Qingyan, Meng Xiande, Liang Xiang, Xue Guangjun, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, Huang Jingbo, Ou Mengjue, Du Changtian, Xiao Junying, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Li Xuexian, Ouyang Shan, Liang Weilin, and Guo Dihuo, responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government.

Also participating were Wu Kehua, Jiang Xieyuan, Huang Ronghai, Ou Zhifu, Liu Changyi, Ye Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Chen Haihan, Peng Jiaqing, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun, and Xu Fangchun, responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leading organs; Zhou Zhifei, Luo Jun, Zeng Tianjie and other responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC; Du Zhenxiang, Lin Xi, Ou Chu, Luo Fanqun, Yang Yi, Xiao Ming, Zhong Xuben, Li Hui, Hu Nanqing, Zuo Ming, Sun Keyi, Tang Guoliang and other responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

In recent days the people of Guangzhou have studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's funeral oration for Comrade Liu Shaoqi and the RENMIN RIBAO 16 May editorial. They deeply cherish the memory of Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE CALLS FOR IMPROVED PUBLIC SECURITY

HK190241 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department recently held a conference of prefectural and municipal public security bureau directors to sum up achievements and experiences in tidying up social order in the previous period. The conference held: It is necessary to continue to deal hard and rapid blows according to law at criminal elements, do a good job of comprehensive treatment of the problem, solve the new problems that have appeared in social order in the new situation, and ceaselessly work to tidy up social law and order.

The conference pointed out: There are still many problems in social order. It is essential to strengthen leadership and give free rein to the masses to make still greater efforts to get a good and tight grasp of tidying up social order. It is necessary to strengthen detection work, deal prompt and effective blows at criminal activities, and resolutely smash criminal gangs. We must seriously tidy up law and order in public places, improve traffic and the environment in the towns, do a good job of security control along the railways and in the border areas, and step up the struggle against illegal emigration. In the rural areas we must continue to oppose unhealthy trends such as feudal superstitions, gambling, and the indiscriminate felling of mountain forests. We must seriously do a good job of anticriminal precautions and effectively reduce the number of cases and accidents. The urban streets must continue to launch joint security and defense work to uphold social order. In particular, factories, enterprises and other units where finances are concentrated must put their system on a sounder basis, block loopholes and do well in the "four precautions."

The conference stressed: The question of law and order is a social question. Under the leadership of the party committees and government, the departments concerned must closely cooperate and continue to adopt measures for comprehensive treatment of the problem. We must vigorously step up propaganda in the socialist legal system, establish communist morals among the masses, especially among youths and juveniles, and create public opinion in society for boycotting illegal and criminal behavior.

All departments must be concerned for handling well the question of the mood in society and care for the growth of youths and juveniles. The conference also pointed out: Since our province instituted a special policy and flexible measures in its economic dealings with foreign countries, a few illegal elements in Hong Kong and Macao and the interior have seized the chance to organize smuggling, speculation, drug taking and peddling, indecency and prostitution and other criminal activities. These things have caused some new problems in social order. We must struggle right from the start against those illegal and criminal activities which ruin the mood in society, affect the building of the four modernizations and disturb social order, and act with strictness in handling them. Public security organs everywhere must strengthen investigation and study, pay close attention to the trends and methods of these criminal elements, and promptly discover and hit at their illegal and criminal activities, to insure normal economic dealings with foreign countries and safeguard the smooth progress of building the four modernizations in the province.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI EXHIBITION OF LIU PHOTOGRAPHS

HK190206 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 80

[Summary] On 18 May responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Guangxi visited the regional exhibition hall to view an exhibition of photographs of Liu Shaoqi. The responsible comrades included Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun and Guo Zhifu.

CHEN PIXIAN RECEIVES PRIZE-WINNING HUBEI WRITERS

HK180703 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 80

[Summary] Not long ago, the Ministry of Culture awarded prizes for outstanding programs included in the cultural celebrations making the 30th anniversary of the founding of the state. Those awarded prizes included a number of Hubei writers of plays and operas. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government Chen Pixian, Li Wei and Li Fuquan received these writers on the afternoon of 15 May.

CHEN PIXIAN LISTENS TO BROADCAST OF LIU MEMORIAL SERVICE

HK180507 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 80

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 May, some 1,700 persons including responsible comrades of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC, and Hubei Military District and cadres of the organs gathered in the Hongshan Hall to listen to the broadcast of the memorial meeting for the great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

Present were Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Governor Han Ningfu; Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, Ren Zhonglin, Li Wei, Zhang Xiulong, Li Fuquan, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Xia Shihou, Chen Ming, Tian Ying, other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tao Shuzeng, Hu Jinkui, and Wang Haishan, of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Hua Yuqing, Lin Shaonan and (Liu Jisun) of the provincial people's government; He Dinghua, Huang Hongru, Gao Shangying, Zhang Wencai, Xie Fusheng, Pu Shengxian, Xu Jinbiao, Xie Yujin, Xie Wei, Zhu Dingqing and Zhou Fangxian of the provincial CPPCC; and Chen Jide, (Le Jun), (Wang Rende) and (Ba Fangting) of Hubei Military District.

The army and people of the province have all pledged: We must turn our mourning of Comrade Liu Shaoqi into strength, further implement the spirit of the fifth plenary session, unite as one, work in concert, and strive to build the four modernizations. Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units went to the leading organs of the units in the afternoon to listen to or watch the broadcast of the memorial service for Comrade Liu Shaoqi together with the cadres and fighters.

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BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

Meets With CPPCC Committee

HK161038 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] The 4th session of the Standing Committee of the 7th Beijing Municipal People's Congress and the 17th enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee were simultaneously convened in a joint meeting yesterday afternoon.

Members of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee and responsible persons of the various democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce attended the meeting. Vice Mayor Guo Xianrui, President of the municipal higher people's court Zhang Xu and others also participated in the meeting.

During the meeting, Comrade Jia Tingsan, the third secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, conveyed the important instructions of the party Central Committee's Secretariat proposal on urban construction policy for Beijing. He expressed his wish that the members of the standing committees of the people's congress and the CPPCC committee, delegates and experts attending the meeting would join together in presenting suggestions and help the municipal party committee implement the proposal of the party Secretariat and do a good job in urban planning and construction in Beijing.

Beginning yesterday afternoon, the standing committees of the people's congress and the CPPCC committee is holding lively discussions on the important proposal of the party Secretariat and actively put forward suggestions and plans for doing well in grasping Beijing's urban planning and construction.

Session Closes

HK170710 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] According to a station reporter, the Standing Committee of the Seventh Municipal People's Congress of Beijing held its fourth plenary session from 9 to 11 May.

The session held serious discussions centering on conveying and studying the proposal of the Central Committee Secretariat regarding the capital's urban construction policy. Everybody enthusiastically supported this important proposal. They resolved to unite as one, pool their wisdom and efforts, and contribute to building a beautiful capital.

Jia Tingsan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, conveyed the proposal of the Central Committee's Secretariat to the session. This had a strong impact on the participants. Everybody happily said: The capital represents the face of the great socialist China and all of the Chinese people. To build it into one of the country's first-rate cities is a great undertaking long cherished by the people of the city. The fact that the Central Committee's Secretariat has put the question of urban construction in the capital to an important place on its agenda conforms with the wishes of the people and is very encouraging..

During the group discussions, the participants vied with each other in voicing their opinions. Everyone held that to do well in the planning and construction of Beijing, party and government units at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and people should all seriously study and discuss the instructions of the Central Committee's Secretariat and make them known to every household to young and old alike, to seek real unity in thinking and reach a common understanding in revising the plans for urban construction and various other work in accordance with the policy set by the Central Committee.

Taking into consideration the actual conditions of work in Beijing, particularly existing problems on the issues of law and order, transportation and public health, each one pointed out: Urban construction in Beijing should have a long-term plan but should also start right away. Problems should be tackled one by one, policies should be implemented one by one and real results should be attained.

During the meeting, the members of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress put forward suggestions and plans one after the other with a strong sense of responsibility. They proposed quite a few suggestions concerning urban construction, the improvement of the municipal government, law and order, traffic safety, culture, education and public health.

The proposal of the Central Committee's Secretariat for urban construction in Beijing is a turning point in building the capital. Seeing the importance the Central Committee attaches to work in the capital, the members of the Standing Committee attending the session were all high-spirited and full of confidence.

The fourth plenary session of the seventh municipal people's congress lasted 3 days. The session also heard and passed a resolution on the report by the motions examination committee concerning the examination of bills. It also passed resolutions on personnel appointments and dismissals.

BEIJING HOLDS DISCUSSION MEETING ON URBAN CONSTRUCTION

PLA Construction Corps Meets

OW172036 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] The Beijing Command of the PLA Capital Construction Engineer Corps recently held an emergency engineering work meeting to seriously carry out the four-point proposal made by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee on Beijing Municipality's construction and to call on all units under the command to quicken the tempo of municipal, boundary, and housing project construction work.

The meeting called for the fulfillment of three tasks within the year, including opening the Erhuan Road express lane and the subway's north circular to traffic, rebuilding the circular subway, and sparing no efforts to speed up and improve the quality of housing project construction. At present, commanders and fighters of the Beijing Command of the Capital Construction Engineer Corps are speeding up their work both day and night. Two of the six cloverleaf bridges--the Erhuan Road project, which requires the most work--are open to traffic, while the building of the cross beams on the other four has started. The track-laying work on the 16.1-km main line of the circular subway has been completed. Track connection is now in full swing, and 6 of the 12 new stations have been built.

In the past few days, all units have firmly grasped the second quarter's golden season to speed up all projects. This will lay a foundation before the rainy season begins so the three tasks can be fulfilled by the end of this year.

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BEIJING RIBAO Sponsors Forum

HK179653 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpt] On the morning of 9 May, the editorial staff of BEIJING RIBAO held a forum and invited representatives of leading cadres, scientists, engineers, national model workers, special-grade teachers of the municipality and shock hands on the new Long March to freely discuss their thoughts after studying the four-point proposal of the Central Committee's Secretariat.

Everyone enthusiastically said: The proposal put forward by the Central Committee's Secretariat pointed out the correct path for building the four modernizations in the capital. We must unite as one, pool our wisdom and efforts and strive hard to build the capital into a first-class city in the country in accordance with the proposal.

The four-point proposal issued by the Secretariat on Beijing's work policy has had a great impact on the whole city. Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held: The proposal follows the political, ideological and organizational lines set after the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and totally complies with the actual situation in Beijing and the wishes of the people in the capital. We must certainly follow this proposal in building Beijing well so that it will be worthy of being called "the capital."

During the forum, everyone used the actual favorable conditions in the city to seriously analyze how to realize the four-point proposal made by the Central Committee's Secretariat. The comrades unanimously held: There are many favorable conditions for building the capital into a first-class city in the country. First, we enjoy the leadership and concern of the party Central Committee. We can always receive instructions from the Central Committee. We should have a clear orientation and solve our problems immediately. Second, the cultural foundation of Beijing has always been strong. It is now the center of scientific, cultural and educational undertakings. It also has a fairly good industrial base. Third, we have the support of fraternal provinces and municipalities. Fourth, the broad masses of people in the capital are full of enthusiasm and teeming with energy. As long as we bring the favorable factors into full play, a new look in urban construction in the capital will certainly come about in the near future.

The deputy director of the municipal public security bureau, (Liu Hanchen), said: The capital should be the national model in peace order and morality. It should also be the best in the world. Recalling the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. He said: Through the concern of the party Central Committee and the leadership of the municipal party committee, social order in the capital was very good. It was a city ranked by the Ministry of Public Security as first rate in the country in terms of law and order. It also received the favorable comments of foreign friends. So long as the whole party attaches importance to law and order work, strengthens its leadership and persists in organizing the party, government, army, people and schools to work together to comprehensively and collectively continue grasping this work on the basis of the achievements already obtained in rectifying peace and order in the past 2 years, we will be able to meet the demands made by the Central Committee's Secretariat.

BRIEFS

SHANXI MULTIPLE LUMBER USE--Taiyuan, 14 May--Zhongtiaoshan, Guandishan and six other major forest areas in Shanxi Province have set up processing and chemical plants using surplus or odds and ends of lumber materials as raw materials to make daily commodities. Last year, they earned 6.5 million yuan by making multiple use of odds and ends of lumber materials. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0330 GMT 14 May 80 OW]

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